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Standards in Children's Literature*

Charles M. Curry, professor of literature, Indiana State normal school
Terre Haute

As a teacher of literature in a teacher-training institution, I have for many years been especially interested in the problems of literature for children. I hope, however, that I shall not be accused of adding anything to the pedagogical incubus that has, perhaps rightly enough, been charged with pressing the breath of life out of children's books.

The standards that I have in mind would give us a rich, red-blooded type of book for children instead of the colorless dummy so frequently found after all that the wiseacres object to has been excised. These standards would keep Bluebeard, Jack the Giant Killer, Puss in Boots, the traditional tragic ending of Little Red Riding-Hood, an occasional cruel stepmother, the story of the boy who played tricks on the teacher, or who ran away with the circus, and all the delightful absurdities of Mother Goose. I have too much faith in children to believe in the dreadful results that have been guaranteed to follow such liberalism.

Of course, I hasten to add for safety's sake, the list just named is not an exhaustive one. Intelligent librarians and teachers alike realize that it takes many kinds of literary material to fill the legitimate demands of many kinds of minds. But much more emphasis

should be placed upon getting children to read books in the right way and less energy expended in trying to eliminate from children's books those very qualities that children by nature insist upon finding there.

The importance of guiding in some proper fashion the reading of children appears at once when we review some of the results that must in greater or less degree come from books. The book will have some effect upon the diction and language structure of the child. Books may greatly influence the general "tone" of the reader's mind, hence the danger of confining the books read too exclusively to one type. Books will furnish concrete instances of character and action to be imitated or avoided, most effective when the ethical intention is not too apparent. In general any book of value widens the horizon of the child's mind by enlarging his sympathies or extending the grasp of his thought, and thus plays its part in the educational process.

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What constitutes a good book for children? Our starting point may well be a passage from John Macy's *A Child's Guide to Reading*:

When "juveniles" are really good, parents read them after the children have gone to bed. I do not know whether *Tom Brown at Rugby* is catalogued by the careful librarian as a book for boys, but I am sure it is a book for men. I dare say that a good

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many pairs of eyes that have passed over the pages of Mr John T. Trowbridge and Elijah Kellogg and Louisa M. Alcott have been old enough to wear spectacles. And if Mrs Kate Douglas Wiggin ever thought that in Timothy's Quest and Rebecca she was writing books especially for the young, adult readers have long since claimed her for their own. I have enjoyed Mr A. S. Pier's tales of the boys at St. Timothy's, though he planned them for younger readers. We are told on good authority that *St. Nicholas* and *The Youth's Companion* appear in households where there are no children, and they give a considerable portion of their space to serial stores written for young people. Between good "juveniles" and good books for grown persons there is not much essential difference.

It is a great mistake to assume that there is some definite line which separates books for the child from books for the adult. Mr H. W. Boynton has well said that there is "No separate standard of taste by which to determine the value of books written for children. To be of permanent use, they must possess literary quality; that is, they must be wholesouled, broad, mature in temper, however simple they may need to be in theme and manner."

"The whole practice," says Paul Elmer More, "of writing down to the supposed level of the child is mistaken."

"When you are writing for children," says Anatole France, "do not assume a style for the occasion. Think your best and write your best. Let the whole thing live."

These quotations contain, I think, the gist of the whole question. If an author writes a book for the sheer joy of giving expression to some vision that has taken possession of himself he is on the way to interest both adult and child.

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The growing complexities of modern life, the multiplication of books, the multiplication of libraries, are all movements that go hand in hand. The modern habit of preserving books of all sorts makes the problems connected with their practical use unusually difficult. The megaphonic nature of the

world in which we live requires an unusual noise to attract much attention. Publishers, sometimes even authors themselves, adopt the megaphone as the proper method of advertising. It is no wonder, therefore, that people's standards in all fields, that of books as well as those of religion, domestic and international politics, educational theory, and others, are often in a state of hopeless confusion.

I am quite clear in my own mind that the librarians of the present day occupy a strategic position in the eternal warfare between culture and ignorance. More and more these men and women are becoming expert advisers of those who use libraries, whether the users are seeking merely to find out the exact length of the longest river in the world, or to find an interesting detective story, or to find something, poem or essay, that will fit some mood of extreme spiritual exaltation. It is the supreme business of the librarian to help the right people get into touch with the right books.

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Some years ago Mr Hilaire Belloc in a brief article in *The New Witness* on "Children's Literature" laid down with remarkable clearness the basic qualities of such writing:

Children in the past liked a certain kind of verse and a certain kind of prose; they like the same kind now; they will like the same kind in the future. The characteristics of the verse are terseness, simplicity, improbability, and finality as to theme, with a strongly emphasized lilt. There is something indelible for the memory as to form, the theme is not so important as the manner, some of it is actually meaningless, none of it has any complexity of incident.

In the case of the prose there must always be injustice and peril, the one overcome, the other solved in the end. This is even true of the jocular stories, where some sense of justice satisfied is always apparent. In such stories there is no incident, person or thing introduced except to serve the purpose of the plot. It is a canon in this sort of literature, Mr. Belloc points out, that there are no descriptions of scenery, or discussions upon society and morals.

It is perfectly clear that Mr Belloc has here enumerated the qualities that

are found in folk verse and folk story. We have long recognized these as the ideal forms for very young listeners,—and some simplified forms of them we are constantly using for very young readers. The primitive outlook of the folk mind is close to that of the modern child. Their verses and tales were for entertainment first. Passed on orally, only those survived that could stand the most destructive of all tests,—their power to interest all the members of the group. The oral telling led to the constant elimination of all elements that disturbed the immediacy of the appeal. Thru the generations these verses and tales were rounded and polished until they attained a perfection that is still the wonder of our sophisticated age.

Here then are the ultimate touchstones by which our modern literature for children is tested. It is first of all fanciful in nature. Things that never were on land or sea make the most natural appeal. The magic of "The Sleeping Beauty of the Wood" is repeated over and over in various forms. From Perrault's Tales of Our Mother Goose, thru Hans Christian Andersen, and on to Dr Dolittle, this fanciful quality reigns supreme. The most unreal thing to the younger children is the prosaic real.

Again let us note that the best literature for children is produced in modern times by writers who, like Peter Pan, have never grown up. In fact, one might say with more than a smattering of truth that Barrie's great appeal to grown-up folks is his marvelous power of viewing things not thru a glass darkly but face to face as children view them. The child's point of view is the human point of view as opposed to the sophisticated conventions and taboos of a materialized civilization.

It is important to hold fast to this standard suggested by the naive attitude that produced the folk rhymes, ballads, tales, proverbs, fables, and myths. The folk saw things simply

and directly. The complex, analytic, questioning mind is not yet, either in or out of stories. The motives from which people act are to them plain and not mixed. Characters are good or bad. They feel no need of elaborately explaining their joys and sorrows. Such and such experiences come with the day's work. "Tomorrow to fresh woods, and pastures new." The zest of life with them is emphatic. Their humor is fresh, unbounded, sincere; there is no trace of cynicism. In folk literature we do not feel the presence of a writer who is mightily concerned about maintaining his reputation for wisdom, originality, or style. Hence the freedom from any restraining after effect, of artificiality. In the midst of a life limited to fundamental needs, their literature deals with fundamentals. On the whole, it was a literature for entertainment. A more learned upper class may have concerned itself about "problems" and "purposes," as the whole world does now, but the literature had no such interests consciously forcing themselves upon the attention.

* * *

The world, to leave aside its gains, constantly loses certain secrets as the price of an advancing civilization. Just as constantly there recur wistful longings for the simplicities left by the way. Attempts are made to recapture the old sense of wonder, sometimes with a fair degree of success. In these attempts we may travel all the way from the delightful nonsense of Alice in Wonderland and the "travelers' tales" of Baron Munchausen to the profound seriousness of *The King of the Golden River*. We may live in the rich fancies of Barrie, who has been mentioned, and of Maeterlinck in *The Blue Bird*,—fancies at the same time delicate as the promise of spring and brilliant as the fruitions of summer. One may be blown away to the land of Oz, he may lose his shadow with Peter Schlemil, he may outdo the magic carpet with his *Traveling-Cloak*,

he may visit the courts of kings with his Granny's Wonderful Chair; Miss Muffet will invite us to her Christmas party, while Lemuel Gulliver will conduct us to lands not marked in the school atlas.

It is inevitable that much modern writing for children should reflect the saddened and somber outlook of our modern recognition of the presence of much human misery in the world. In Oscar Wilde's little masterpiece, *The Happy Prince*, the very sensitive child is sometimes pained to a remarkable degree. The grown-up who is charged with the responsibility of selecting literature for children should keep this fact in mind and should not include too many expressions of a mood that is a result of more contact with the world than a child can understandingly comprehend.

Let us in our search for standards take Hans Christian Andersen, the acknowledged master of the modern story for children, and ask ourselves, What are the sources of his success? Genius is always unexplainable except in terms of itself, but some things are clear. To begin with, he makes a mark—drives down a peg: "There came a soldier marching along the high road—*one, two! one, two!*" and you are off. No backing and filling, no jockeying for position, no elaborate setting of the stage. The story is the thing! Next, the language is the language of common oral speech, free and unrestrained. The rigid forms of the grammar are eschewed. There is no beating around the bush. Seeing thru the eyes of the child, he uses the language that is natural to such sight: "Aha! there sat the dog with eyes as big as mill-wheels." In quick dramatic fashion the story unrolls before your vision: "So the soldier cut the witch's head off. There she lay!" No agonizing over the cruelty of it, the lack of sympathy. It is a joke after the child's own heart, and with a hearty laugh at this end to an imposter, the listener is on with the story. The logic is the

logic of childhood: "And everyone could see she was a real Princess, for she was so lovely." When Andersen deals with some of the deeper truths of existence, as in *The Nightingale* or *The Ugly Duckling*, he still manages to throw it all into the form that is natural and convincing and simple to the child. He never mounts a pedestal and becomes a grown up philosopher. Perhaps Andersen's secret lay in the fact that some fairy godmother invested him at birth with a power to see things so completely as a child sees them that he never questioned the dignity of the method. In few of his stories is there any evidence of a constraint due to a conscious attempt to write down to the understanding of children.

It will be found, I think, that all fanciful stories for children succeed just in proportion to their success in reaching the model set by Andersen. Andrew Lang in his *Green Fairy Book* (a classic collection) says that "there are not many people now, perhaps there are none, who can write really good fairy tales, because they do not believe enough in their own stories, and because they want to be wittier than it has pleased Heaven to make them."

To return again to Mr Belloc, we find him saying:

As to writing really good rhymes and really good stories, that is, of course, no more to be taught, and such a gift is no more to be analyzed, than the corresponding gift of thumb-nail sketching. A very few people can do it. All the remaining millions cannot do it; and those who can do it have no idea what it is in them that gives them such power.

Nevertheless even for those who can do it, there is one plain rule, although it is a negative one; which is, never to embroider, and never to be "on one side" whether through irony or by any other form of allusion. You can, of course, if you like, have a parallel in your mind and you can be trying to teach another lesson than that which your story may convey to the child. That is your own business. But, if you allow such things to come between you and your childish audience you are done for. Children know exactly where they are in matters of the soul. * * *

Now some may say to me: If this is so, what about the success of *Gulliver's Travels*, Hans Andersen, and *The Rose and the Ring*? The answer is simple enough. Andersen's stories and Thackeray's tale are stories which a child can read as stories by themselves; and the fact that the author, being a grown man, has chosen to wink at other grown-ups in the telling does not interfere at all with the straightforward tale, which alone the child demands. In *The Rose and the Ring* you have peril overcome and injustice righted.

Mr Belloc finds *Gulliver's Travels* a still better example of what he means.

No child cares twopence about Laputa, and I never met one who cared about Houyhnhnms. But when it comes to all the adventures among very little people and very big people there you have exactly what the child wants; and note that there is peril overcome in both these stories, and, to some extent, injustice put right.

* * *

I want to emphasize the value of history and biography, especially the latter, among books for children. A good biography has all the charm of a story built around a single character and the added interest of the assurance that the subject is of like nature to the reader. The great charm of biography for both young and old is in its perfect concreteness. Nothing fascinates like the story of a real person at grips with realities. Nothing inspires like the story of a hard-won victory over difficulties. Here are instances of men and women, our own kindred, facing great crises in the physical or moral realm with the calm courage and the clear mind of which we have dreamed. Here are others who have fought the brave fight in opposition to the stupidities and long-entrenched prejudices of their fellows. Here are still others who have wrested from nature her innermost secrets, who have won for us immunity against lurking diseases and dangers, who have labored successfully against great odds to make life more safe, more comfortable, or more beautiful. All these records of real accomplishment appeal to the youthful spirit of emulation.

Perhaps there is no field in which

books of high quality for children are so lacking. Fortunately the mere record itself is generally sufficient. There are the heroic figures that hover on the border line between reality and legend,—Leonidas, who held the pass, William Tell, Bruce. There are the travelers with whom we may visit wonderlands quite as remarkable as any in romance,—Marco Polo, Columbus, Captain Cook, Stanley, and the brave Scott in his tragic dash for the South Pole. From our Colonial and Revolutionary history there are subjects without limit. From our later history, Lincoln offers an almost inexhaustible treasure. And here we have in the biographies by Miss Tarbell and by Miss Nicolay books that at least approach the ideal in method of treatment.

As might be expected in an industrial age the stories of famous inventions never fail of interest. Stephenson and the locomotive, Sir Humphrey Davy and the safety lamp, Whitney and the cotton gin, Marconi and the wonders of wireless communication, the Wright brothers and the airplane, Edison and the incandescent light and the motion picture,—these illustrate the riches of the field.

Nor must we forget the plainmen,—Kit Carson, Daniel Boone, Buffalo Bill.

Among women there is the supreme favorite for biographical story—Joan of Arc. There is Florence Nightingale,—the lady with the lamp. And more recently Helen Keller's *Story of my life* has become a classic source of material.

We may close this appeal by calling attention to the inspiring careers spent in bettering the conditions under which people live. Among these may be mentioned Col. George E. Waring, the sanitary engineer who really cleaned the streets of New York; General Gorgas, who led in the conquest of the great yellow fever plague; Dr Wilfred Grenfell, still spending his life for the natives of bleak Labrador; Louis Pasteur, French scientist, who

found out for us how to preserve milk and how to escape the dread hydrophobia. Young people are full of the latent spirit of service and the story of such careers are of immense value in turning this power into fruitful fields.

I have only roughly sketched the possibilities of this rich field. It is to be hoped that writers of merit will cultivate it more in the future than in the past. Above everything else, it is to be hoped that in doing so they will give us simple and complete records of the life treated, instead of picking out a few high points.

* * *

A wise mother of whom I know placed on the wall of her young son's room a single picture. It was a portrait in oils of Abraham Lincoln. It had come down from a grandfather who had mighty faith in Lincoln. There was no lecturing of the boy on what he ought to see in this portrait, on how he ought to drink in inspiration from it. The portrait was simply given a fair chance and left to do its own work. And the instinctive wisdom of that mother has been amply justified. As in Hawthorne's famous story, this boy has seemed to draw constantly upon the strength of those uncouth features. He has become an enthusiastic student of Lincoln's career as a boy and as a man. In school his companions look to him as widely informed on all questions of Lincoln's time.

A good book can powerfully influence its readers only when given a good chance. There must not be too many distractions. It is a mistake to overwhelm a child with many books, as we too often do. Comparatively small, well-chosen groups of books are certain to be more effective than large miscellaneous collections.

Again, one of the troublesome matters in directing the reading of children is that of securing the right conditions for getting the maximum results. We all know how some particu-

lar book eluded us until by a certain combination of circumstances the way was opened for the book to really reach us. Children, like grown-ups, make their choices in most whimsical fashion. There is a tendency for children to demand in their books what they get in the motion picture—a few vivid flashes with little beyond the momentary ticklings of the mind. Not only, then, should books have a chance to do their work unhampered,—very often the coöperation of other readers or of an interested parent or librarian or teacher will enable a book, even one not of classic grade, to accomplish results of the highest educational value. The old time custom of family-group reading should not be allowed to pass entirely away.

A good illustration of this point recently came to my attention. A father read with his boys Hugh Pendexter's *Red Belts*. This book, I presume, would hardly be classed as a classic, nor would it necessarily be grouped with children's fiction. It is, however, a very vivid presentation of the romantic career of Alexander Macgillivray, the proud half-breed king of the Creek Indians, in his various ambitions and visionary schemes. By means of a large map hanging on the wall the geographical and historical background of the tale became so vivid and fascinating that the figures of the story stood out in marked relief. An air of excited expectancy hung over the entire household as the periods of the reading approached. Debates often halted the progress of the story until some questionable point had been settled.

It is safe to say that the impression made by a book read in this fashion will never be completely lost.

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The ideal writer for children is one who has not forgotten his own childhood—who can still remember it vividly enough to relive it as he writes down the things that delight the eternal child in man.

Planning to Make the Public Library Known*

Gilbert O. Ward, Technical librarian, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio

I

The reasons for library publicity are quickly summarized:

A public library usually depends in the long run for its prosperity and usefulness on what the public thinks of it. What the public thinks of it depends in turn not only on the character of the books and the service, but also upon what the library does to make its books and service known.

Good service must absolutely underlie successful publicity. Furthermore, no better publicity is possible than the good opinion of readers passed along by word of mouth. But our friends may forget to talk about us; our population may grow or change too fast for word-of-mouth to keep up with it; and there are some important things which libraries have to say, especially in regard to their needs, which are not adapted to personal passing along.

Even the library which pleads that it is too busy to advertise may perhaps profitably consider whether the very intenseness of its activity does not indicate a need of some kind—more books, a larger staff, better equipment, a new building, more branches—something in short that money can procure. The public has the money.

The aim of the present paper is to suggest some principles and methods for attacking the problem of library publicity in a systematic way.

The elements which enter into successful library publicity are four,—namely, the public, the library, the message, and the mediums and methods for conveying the message. The publicity campaign is the synthesis or combination of these elements for a special end.

*Paper read in condensed form at the meeting of the Ohio library association, Yellow Springs, October 18-20, 1921, as the general report of the Publicity committee. Reprints will be made, therefore comment or criticism is invited. Two other parts will follow.

In planning publicity, the first thing to take into account is our public, the number of it and where to find it. Census and school figures will give numbers. For the geography of the situation, mark on a map with pins or shading the distribution of population. At the same time note areas occupied by special groups of the population, as foreigners; mark the positions of schools. In other words, if you have never made a library survey of your community, make it now.

Next compare your registration figures with the figures of population and your file of readers' addresses with the map. This should give a good notion of the size of the task ahead.

Now let us see how our public is organized. Whenever a community develops some object of public or popular interest, people are apt to form some sort of organization to look after it. Hence we have schools, churches, church societies, charitable societies, hospitals, social and fraternal orders, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Grange, women's clubs, patriotic societies, Boy Scouts, public officials, and so on.

What is the significance of these to the librarian? Each of these groups has its leader, its moving spirits, its meeting place where it can be addressed, its mailing list, and sometimes its special bulletin or organ. Probably most of them afford a chance to trade library service for useful acquaintance and opportunity for reaching a number of people thru their special interest. If a library is not certain that it is in touch with at least the most important groups of its community, I would suggest that it undertake to compile a list of organizations and their leaders. Not all will be worth while following up but there will be a useful remnant to work on. As one result, consider merely the basis one would have for a select mailing list.

Before leaving the subject of the organized public, may I call attention especially to one group which seems to be rather generally neglected, namely, public officials. These people are, in the first place, public servants, and a service to them reacts to the benefit of the whole community. In the next place, they frequently control the library income, so that to cultivate them by legitimate library service, as by notifying them of new books on municipal matters, would seem to be common worldly wisdom.

Now let us analyze our community from the standpoint of the way in which it earns its daily bread.

Take first the retail store. What goes on in it? Buying stock, selling, advertising, window dressing, book-keeping, and credit work. In the small store, all these activities may be united in one man. In the big establishment, they will be distributed among many individuals.

Then consider a typical manufacturing concern. It has an office force including manager, clerks, accountants, stenographers, purchasing agent, advertising manager, sales manager, etc. In its engineering departments are designers and draftsmen. In the shops are patternmakers, foundrymen, machinists and shop hands.

Turn to the building trades. What goes into a house? Carpentry, masonry, electrical work, painting, plumbing, etc.

Now you are saying, "This is all true enough, but why mention it?" Because, first of all, aside from its value as a guide in bookbuying, any device which helps us to break up in our minds the gray, general mass of the community and to realize its diversity of interests is worth while. Secondly the knowledge which comes from such an analysis gives us confidence in advertising certain kinds of books and service. Third, it enables us to make our message more specific and hence more forceful. Fourth, in compiling

lists, it helps us to choose, group, and annotate our titles intelligently.

To gain a notion of the number of men employed in manufacturing and building trades in smaller towns, one should be able to get help from friendly manufacturers and contractors, union officials, the board of trade or its equivalent, and the local editor.

Next let us consider the fundamental unit of the community, namely, the family. What are the fundamental interests of the family? Can books appeal to them?

The normal family implies at once a mother and children. The mother is deeply concerned with those children, their birth, feeding, training, amusement and education. Any commodity which promises to improve the well-being and happiness of the child, commands at once the interested attention of any normal mother and to a less intense degree, that of most fathers. Parents who cannot be appealed to directly can often be influenced thru their children. That is one reason why, from the standpoint of simple publicity, talks and stories to children are so important. In one campaign for a new library it was actually found that families with children were usually favorable to the library idea as an incidental result of the library's regular work with children.

In the next place, the mother is immediately responsible for the comfort, beauty, and smooth working of the household and is hospitable to suggestions which she recognizes to be constructive and labor-saving. Advertising people recognize this in pushing laundry machinery, vacuum sweepers, soap powders and other household devices. I wonder whether most libraries perceive here an opportunity? One method which seems applicable to mothers' clubs is that of book talks demonstrated with the books themselves. Doubtless many librarians can speak on this point from experience.

Again, the mother of small children often has limited opportunities for out-

side amusement. The newspaper, a couple of women's magazines, and the Saturday Evening Post are likely to constitute the extent of her literary resources. She is the logical target for the book agent. Is the library seriously competing with him?

Children's reading concerns the mother. Children's Book Week affords an excellent occasion for addressing a library message to mothers explaining what the library tries to do for mothers, and why.

As soon as a family is organized, the question of personal health assumes new importance. In the Cleveland public library, we find that our list on personal health is very popular.

Thrift, too, is likely to be a matter of importance to beginning families, more so than to unmarried people. We were recently obliged to reprint such a list within about a year of its first publication. Both this and the health lists were experiments in diagnosing what the public was interested in.

If we may consider the family as the molecule of society, then we may regard the individual as the atom.

This is no place to go deeply into social psychology, but there are two thoughts which as planners of library advertising we shall find profitable to keep in mind. The first is that the primitive desires in people are ordinarily the strongest. Hunger, sex, love of offspring, desire for bodily comfort, desire for amusement—these are the things which move people to action most surely. The desire for knowledge and the love of books are late and occasional growths. You must not expect the same returns from an appeal to the latter motives as from an appeal to the former.

For example, a list of novels has naturally a strong appeal because most novels appeal to the desire for recreation and because they usually deal more or less directly with the relations between man and woman, i.e. with the powerful sex instinct. A list of vocational books appeals to many, possible

motives depending on the purpose for which a man desires the money which the books will tell him how to make.

In one election campaign for a new library, certain districts in which the people were close to poverty voted affirmatively, not so much because they appreciated the beauty of the library idea as because the project meant jobs for men out of work. Fear, hunger, a whole gamut of primitive passions responded to the appeal.

The second point is that the individual is essentially selfish. I mean by this merely that every man is in the nature of things compelled to regard the universe from the standpoint of his own interests, his own training, his own education, and his own emotions. The most altruistic of us is altruistic in the way which appeals to his or her private feelings. Therefore in writing advertising copy, the aim is to forget yourself and what *you* think the other man ought to have, and consider what the other person is interested in and can assimilate, first, last, and all the time. Then choose your facts and your method of presenting them, accordingly.

To illustrate with an application, it was a clever stroke for a certain librarian who was urging the establishment of a library in a particular town to remind the business men that a library brought business in from the country and enhanced real estate values.

Having dissected our public, let us now turn to the second element in our advertising, namely, the library itself.

Every library has three things to talk about, its resources, its service, and its wants. If a library is uncertain just where it stands, it might analyze itself in these three respects and compare the results with the community's needs and interests.

The results of such an internal survey may show that the library is reasonably or even unexpectedly strong in some regards and weak in others. It may be weak in business books but strong on shopwork, poorly equipped

to handle technical reference work but quite adequate to take care of school and club questions.

From the standpoint of use, circulation may be booming but reference work slack, fiction circulating prosperously but agricultural books hanging fire.

The strong points of the library can obviously be played up. But deficiencies can also be turned into talking points by putting a sort of reverse English on them and using them as arguments for better financial support or for gifts of books or money.

Please do not misunderstand me. I do not advocate publicity for publicity's sake. I merely wish to emphasize that most libraries have much more which they can and ought to say about themselves than they always seem to realize.

From what has been said it should be apparent that an active public library can usually find something which needs telling to somebody. When the librarian has found this, she has the substance of the third element which we have to consider, namely, the library message. The message can be considered with regard to its substance, form, literary style, and tone.

As to substance, here is a list of specimen talking points:

1. The location of the library.
2. The library as an educational force supplementing the schools as the "people's university," as a source of amusement, as a source of civic pride.
3. Value of the library to special classes of people, as workers, housewives, business men, teachers, and others. Here let me diverge for a minute. The more specific you can make your appeal, the more forceful it will be. Conversely, the more comprehensive you try to make it, the less force it will have. For example, you can say, "Books for everybody at the library" or "Books for business men." The saying about everybody's business applies to the advertising appeal.

To go on with our talking points:

4. New books, timely books.

5. Library publications, as lists, bulletins, and annual reports. For example, one can send a copy of a publication to a newspaper with a note explaining its purpose or significance and a statement that copies can be had at the library.

6. Special collections, strong points in the book collection.

7. Noteworthy or unique gifts.

8. Special kinds of service, new kinds of service, extension of service. Needs.

9. Exhibits, lectures and other events at the library.

10. State library news affecting the local library.

11. Library needs.

So much for the substance of our message. Now for its form.

When we have selected our talking point, how can we present it? First and most obviously we have lists and book notices. Then there are statistics, anecdotes from the day's work, news items, feature stories, and illustrative reference questions.

Just to show how a single point can be presented under various disguises, the expansion of work may be shown by comparative statistics, by an anecdote bringing out the demand for a certain class of books, by personals announcing staff additions to take care of increasing work, by a reference question illustrating some increasing type of demand, by an exhibit of graphic charts or by photographs showing crowded conditions.

In passing, one may say that the theme of library expansion is a good one to harp upon. It persuades people that the library is an active institution, and prepares the way for an appeal for increased support when that becomes necessary.

(To be continued.)

It is well for youth to realize that education gives a better chance to meet the competition in business but it will do more for them as it makes them understand the life they are living.

Maximum Results and Minimum Instruction*

Mrs. Winifred L. Davis, instructor, Wisconsin library school, Madison

This is not a plea that less time be spent in giving instruction to our boys and girls in the use of books and libraries. It is an attempt to emphasize the importance of the results; to urge that these be as great as possible, even tho instruction must often be limited.

We have ample directions, outlines and plans, but the cry is "not enough time to cover the work laid out." Since it is true that a crowded school curriculum curtails the number of library lessons, may we not advise that at least the minimum number be so planned as to give big results?

Recently a teacher-librarian who has given 20 lessons to the freshmen has been obliged to cut the number to 12. Since this condition is largely true in smaller schools, there must be given to outgoing teachers who will present this work, such help and direction that in spite of limited time they may include at least what is fundamental to the needs.

What is the minimum amount of instruction from which we may expect maximum results? Or, may we hope for maximum results with minimum instruction? It is largely a matter of method presentation.

The librarian giving the work should think of the library in terms of indexes. And any library with its resources may be reduced to three, the understanding of which will open up the wealth of that particular library and furnish a passport to all libraries, great or small. Furthermore, such fundamental knowledge will wrest from the smallest collection its full value.

These three indexes, or kinds of indexes, are the card catalog, the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*, and the indexes to books themselves, with the additional study of arrangement and various devices peculiar to

different books. The study of this last group is to make more certain the consultation of the individual book for reference purpose. In other words there must be the habit of observing in every book used, the basis, device, or arrangement for the quick finding of desired information. This particular division of the work brings us to the subject of the parts of a book. Each part in a manner is a form of index. That is, it indicates something about the subject matter of the book.

The procedure of the pupil in consulting any one book is substantially the same for every other. This phase of the instruction is the fundamental thing to be brought out in connection with all books. It is wise to introduce this with a book already familiar to the pupil, preferably one of his own textbooks. What he may or may not expect to find in the book, that is, its scope, and therefore its limitations, he may quickly discover from the title page, the table of contents, preface, etc.; and the way to the information, by means of the index; further devices or index features may be the topical divisions, letters on the back of the volumes as well as figures, and even paging in some instances.

The *plan that you have on the sheet before you is reduced to lowest terms, but may be expanded, built upon with more detailed or elaborate instruction. This is of course for the instructor to follow, not for the pupils. It may be used in the grades; in the high school where there has been no previous work in the grades, or it may be used as the basis of a review in case the fundamental lessons are already familiar.

*Note: The plan or outline referred to was distributed to those present explanatory of the method used by the speaker in giving instruction in fundamentals to high school classes, and where the number of lessons had to be limited.

[This outline will be given in PUBLIC LIBRARIES for March, 1922, Editor.]

*Read before conference of Normal school librarians, Chicago, December 31, 1921.

This then is the first step in the matter of securing maximum results, namely a well-worked out plan in the fundamentals upon which may be built more detailed lessons.

The second requirement has to do with the teachers. In some cases undoubtedly the teachers are familiar with this library instruction and its bearing upon the other work. Too often it is a detached subject. Being asked whether or not the teachers themselves are putting into practice in their lessons any of the principles of the library instruction, the librarians feel that there is little or no effort in this direction. Undoubtedly pupils are making the application; modern methods of study demand this, but this should not be left to chance.

The school librarian is required to keep in touch with every school interest. She must anticipate all the demands made upon the library—from athletics to literary society programs and debates; themes for oral topics; current events, and all of the outside assignments of the different classes. She must be familiar with the whole course of study.

Is it too much to ask that each teacher shall know how to use the library and its books? That each teacher shall have a knowledge of reference books? That any assignment requiring the looking up of outside material on a certain subject should also include a knowledge of the book consulted, its arrangement, and the procedure in getting at the information desired? And that any questions on the subject looked up should also include questions to bring out these features of the book?

A Latin class is asked to find an account or an illustration of the plan of Caesar's bridge over the Rhine, and directed to *Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities*. What did you find? should be followed by, How did you find it? And the answer to this last would be something like this: "Looked under the word

'bridges,' since the book is arranged alphabetically like a dictionary. It said 'see Pons.' Found under this the article on bridges, tracing the history of famous bridges. The picture of the plan of Caesar's bridge helped in locating the particular description." Similar illustrations might be given of other studies, such as civil government where pupils sent to the state's *Blue Book* or *Red Book* should be required by the teacher of that subject to give the "how" as well as the "what."

Maximum results may be realized when there is this close dovetailing of work on the part of the teacher and of the librarian; when the teacher very definitely applies in the classroom the principles formally presented by the librarian.

Finally, therefore, the library instruction great or little should not be a detached subject. There should be no gap between library lessons and their application in the different classes. And to gain this most desired habit of mind and of study on the part of the boys and girls, the teacher must join with the librarian. The teacher must have had as a part of her preparation training in the use of books and libraries. Laboratory methods of teaching history and literature in some of our teachers' colleges are receiving attention. The various periodical indexes, encyclopedias and year books such as the *Annual Register*, *New International Year Book*, *Statesman's Year Book*, *Almanach de Gotha*, and others are carefully examined in the compiling of a bibliography. Bibliographies in the *Statesman's Year Book* are also followed up, and the full value of each reference book is made to contribute to the work in hand. I covet for every teacher who goes out from normal school and college a course in the use of books and libraries; a *reference course*, in other words, so that she may enrich her own classroom work, and help the pupils under her up that royal road, the road to learning.

In the Letter Box

A. L. A. Chapters

St. Louis, Mo., January 6, 1922.

Editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

I notice in your January issue an editorial challenge to those interested in the formation of local A. L. A. chapters to give reason for the faith that is in them. I suppose I am to a certain extent responsible for this movement, altho, of course, not wholly so. Mr Thomson's disapproval is apparently concentrated upon the transformation of State associations into State chapters. I may say at once that I agree with him fully here and I believe that this should not have been featured in the new by-laws. A. L. A. chapters should be strictly local and we should not try to form them by the transformation of older organizations, except in the case of certain local clubs that could function better under the new rules.

Personally I am sorry that anything about chapters was put into the new by-laws. It would have been sufficient for the Executive Board to pass a resolution of sympathy and approval with their formation, with a few brief suggestions for organization and procedure. It is unfortunate also that chapter dues to the A. L. A. are to be required.

Of course, it is not at all necessary for the formation of these bodies that there should be any kind of official approval on the part of the A. L. A. It is just as legitimate for members of the A. L. A. in a city to organize on their own account as it is for the natives of Ohio in that city to form an Ohio association. The approval of the A. L. A. is no more necessary in the one case than that of the Ohio legislature is in the other.

It is desirable that there should be some uniformity in these bodies, but this might have been secured without so much formality.

The good that A. L. A. members can do by getting together locally seems to me too obvious for much discussion. In the first place it would put the A. L. A. on the local map, making it a power in the locality as well as in national library affairs. Its existence would be the best possible local publicity for the A. L. A. and would gain scores of members for the national organization who would otherwise never join. This has been amply proved here in St. Louis. Incidentally I believe that the permission given in the by-laws to include others than A. L. A. members in these local chapters, is a mistake and should not be taken advantage of by any of them.

If it becomes necessary for the librarians of a neighborhood to make their influence felt as a body, as in some campaign for increased support, or to secure local legislation, they can do much better if they speak in the name of the national body instead of merely with a local voice.

If the librarians of 50 towns will take immediate advantage of the opportunity to form local chapters, they can add 1000 new members to the A. L. A. without expending a moment's time or an extra unit of brain work.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

When is an A. L. A. Chapter?

Editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

Did the A. L. A. Council decide at the December meeting that no state could have two "chapters" of the A. L. A.? What would happen if a large library club and a state association both wanted to turn themselves into chapters? First come, first served? I wonder!

What is the status? And what is it all for? What grows out of it? Tell me, I am

Closing Libraries on Holidays

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

I believe this holiday-closing custom has reached a point that borders on the ludicrous. The present attitude of the average trustee to such occasions belongs to a day that has passed away, and he should be made to understand he must wake up or resign his seat to a younger man or woman who is more in touch with the new world we are now living in.

Of course I know the problem of a lack of revenue that confronts the libraries of this country, but I have a theory that the way to meet this difficulty is to change the whole attitude of library service to the public. This is a big question and one that I shall not go into here; it is one, however, I long ago became convinced must be met by appealing to a bigger public.

When a business man finds he is falling behind he knows that the only thing that will save him from going into the hands of a receiver is to go out and get more customers. At any rate he doesn't shut up shop and expect to catch up that way.

I believe we must see a big revolution in the character and make-up of our library boards before this institution will come in for more generous treatment on the part of the municipal authorities. We need younger men as trustees, and men more representative of the new order of things.

Let me add I am in no way connected with the local library management. I am a retail merchant who happens to take a lively interest in civic matters and whose particular hobby is libraries and library development.

JAMES C. MOFFET.

Louisville, Ky.

Nominations Requested for "Most Distinguished Book"

At the Swampscott meeting of the Children's librarians' section, Mr Fred-eric G. Melcher of the American Publishers' association stated that a medal would be offered for annual presenta-

tion to the author, who during the previous calendar year, produced the most distinguished book for children. It would be called the John Newberry medal, in honor of a famous old London bookseller and publisher of the eighteenth century, who was perhaps the first one to recognize the fact that children have special reading interests of their own and who arranged for Oliver Goldsmith to write "Goody Two Shoes." The Children's librarians' section accepted the offer and authorized its officers to determine plans for selecting the author whose book was to be honored.

All librarians interested are invited to send nominations to cover the calendar year of 1921 to the chairman of the Children's librarians' section, Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department of the Brooklyn public library. All nominations must be in not later than March 1, 1922, altho no announcement of results will be made until the time of the annual conference next June.

The following conditions regarding nominations are to be kept in mind: The book must be written by an author who is a citizen or resident of the United States; it must be first published in book form between January 1 and December 31, 1921. Reprints and compilations are not eligible.

Called an Unfair Book

January 14, 1922.

Editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

May I call your attention to the advertisement of a book entitled "The Truth about Christian Science" by Dr James H. Snowden, D.D., L.L.D., appearing in PUBLIC LIBRARIES for November, and credited to the Presbyterian Board of Publication.

Knowing your policy to be one of justice and fairness to all, I feel free to point out that the book in question is unfair in its criticisms and is nothing less than an attack by one religious denomination on another.

In speaking of the life and work of Mrs Eddy, conclusions drawn by Dr Snowden, are from the statements of those writers who are and have been pronounced enemies of Christian Science, while the arguments used in an endeavor to prove that Christian Science is neither Christian nor Scientific, are based upon the prejudice of personal opinion and denominational disagreement.

Sincerely yours,
 LONGLEY TAYLOR,
 Christian Science Committee
 on Publication for Illinois.

Library Inventory

A new state law in Iowa requires an annual inventory of all public property including the public libraries, with a supplementary inventory every three months. The Iowa Library commission has offered suggestions with regard to the valuation of the books in order that there may be uniformity in the same, as follows:

Reference books, \$4; non-fiction, \$2.50; fiction, \$1.50; children's books, \$1.25. As the public documents are the property of the government and not the public library no valuation is given in the inventory.

Under this the value of the Public library of Sioux City is estimated at \$120,756, exclusive of the real estate. This latter is \$111,000.

The value of the books in the main library is over \$90,000; the card system of the library contains 110,000 cards and is valued at \$5500; the picture files of the library, containing 17,000 pictures, are valued at \$1570.

After the complete inventory of all the property belonging to the library it was revealed that the library property, especially the contents of the buildings, was largely in excess of the insurance carried. This latter has been readjusted as a result.

Education which is personal power is the only thing that can give to the individual equality of opportunity and recognition of responsibility.

A Gift

The Public library, Denver, Col., has three complete duplicate sets of the Western History of Hubert Howe Bancroft, which will be given to the first three libraries applying. These books are in good condition and bear no library marks. Libraries wishing the gift must pay expense of cartage and transportation and minimum packing charges.

Who Are They?

In a recent number of an English library periodical, one reads the statement from the secretary of the library association that American librarians are now seeking appointments in English libraries. The secretary states that within a single week he had interviewed six library workers who were desirous of obtaining library appointments in England.

Of course it is not out of the question that as a definite proposition, American librarians should wish to serve in English libraries but the query arises in connection with this, as to the reason for American librarians wishing to go into English libraries at this time. In the first place, there is not a dearth of library workers in England as there is in this country. Economic conditions affecting salaries and living conditions over there have not returned to pre-war conditions. The demand on this side of the water for competent, well trained library workers is larger than the supply, so that one is driven to wonder as to the conditions that would make the situation described by the secretary of the English library association possible.

There is a demand at home for good works. Why not meet it?

INQUIRER.

We ought to stop to think, said Professor Davie of Yale university, "Are we entrusting our government to experts or to politicians?" Intelligent citizens should take more interest in politics. Our present custom is to pass a law and then forget about it.

Monthly—Except August
and September.

Public Libraries

M. E. Ahern, Editor

6 No. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Subscription - - - - -	\$3 a year	Current single number - - - -	35 cents
Five copies to one library - -	\$12 a year	Foreign Subscriptions - - - -	\$3.50 a year

By the rules of the banks of Chicago, an exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under.

In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or postoffice money orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at regular rates.

Contributions for current numbers of **PUBLIC LIBRARIES** should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

Library Meetings in Chicago

THE Midwinter meeting of the A. L. A. Council, as well as the attendant conferences of other bodies, was unusually earnest in purpose and its work. The subjects assigned for discussion were of real interest to the librarians, particularly of

large institutions, tho they touch all library interests, and there was evident great earnestness both in presentation and discussions. Reports on the meetings are to be found on other pages and a study of them will show the "feeling" of the meetings.

Library Retrenchment

A LETTER was received some time ago saying that altho the periodicals were highly appreciated and useful yet because of lack of funds, the librarian was obliged to discontinue *Booklist* and **PUBLIC LIBRARIES** for the coming year. This letter was from a library in a university town of about 10,000, where there is an enrollment every year of over 3,000 students. A letter was written to the librarian, something like the following:

I am sorry to read the contents of your letter, not that I am specially concerned that **PUBLIC LIBRARIES** should lose a subscriber, but I do think that when a librarian begins to economize for a community by cutting off her own sustenance, she is making a great error. She cannot carry on her library as she should without a good strong

library journal, and also a source of information concerning the new books. Both of these are included in **PUBLIC LIBRARIES** and the *A. L. A. Book List*.

If ——— is so poor that it cannot afford to buy professional help for its library, then it is not yet ready for a public library. Bacon tells us, you know, "every man is a debtor to his profession," and the founders of the faith in library work have told us, over and over, that no library community goes ahead of its librarian.

There is, therefore, a double duty for the librarian. She is expected not only to perform the work laid out within the walls of the library, but to hold the community up to the ideals that go with having a library. A library is not a piece of bric-a-brac with which to ornament a town or to gratify a few people. It is a tax supported institution for the purpose of supplying books for everybody. The librarian is a part of the community and nine times out of ten the assistance which comes to the librarian thru her professional aids goes straight to the help of the rest of the community.

Please don't discontinue your professional journals whatever else you may do to economize. They will help you to find other and better ways of making your money do as much as it can.

Judging by subsequent events, this let-

ter gave offense. Perhaps it was too frank; perhaps it was misread, but the writer of it still thinks that it is good library doctrine whether it is appreciated by those for whom it was prepared or not.

The Fordney Tariff Bill

THE Fordney Tariff bill which in the minds of many Americans is a trouble breeder in a multitude of ways, is indefensible in its dealing with the importation of books of every kind and from every standpoint.

The A. L. A. Committee on bookbuying has made a fair analysis of it which is given here with endorsement.

I. The Fordney bill alters present and past practice as follows:

1. Makes dutiable virtually all books of foreign origin.
Books 20 years old free since 1870; rest, except English, free since 1890.
2. Institutions limited to two duty-free copies.
All free since 1816.
3. Textbooks removed from free list.
Freed in 1913.
4. Immigrant's books made subject to duty when exceeding \$250 in value.
His books and household effects free since 1790.
5. Duty raised to 20% from 15%.
Duty from 5% to 10% before the Civil War (except 1841-46, 20%); 25% thence to 1913.

II. Organized Education, Art, Science and Scholarship oppose these changes because,

1. It reverses our own tariff tendency, regardless of party, the duty resting historically on two emergency rates, which do not fit present conditions.
2. It violates foreign practice, since
 - (a) The United Kingdom, France and Germany admit all free.
 - (b) Italy and Switzerland fix nominal duties—2 cents and ½ cent per pound, respectively.
 - (c) Canada has 10% (except 25%

on fiction), frees much that we do not, and now has voted for reciprocity.

3. The revenue gained would be out of all proportion to the harm done in checking the spread of knowledge.
 4. Our foreign population will resent the bar against their literature.
 5. Cost of foreign language books would rise, as have those in English.
 6. Libraries would be handicapped by red tape, be taxed for multiple copies, suffer from international trade agreements between publishers and lose an unequalled opportunity to stock with European fundamentals, because of crippling the booksellers.
 7. Those importing firms, already handicapped by exchange, would be afraid to import on a problematical duty.
 8. Taxing textbooks violates the spirit of educational exemption. It is upon ambitious students that the blow would fall.
- #### III. The Typothetae, Lithographers and Bookbinders who espouse the change have a worthy aim but a mistaken notion of the way to attain it. They do not object to the free entry of bona fide foreign books. They seek only to prevent American publishers from sending American work abroad to be done. They can attain their end without felling the whole line of innocent importers. The desires of the users and the makers of books are in reality not at variance.

Newspapers and Libraries

ONE of the signs of the fine work the libraries of Oregon are doing is an editorial in the *Oregonian* of December 18, under the caption "Growth of the library idea."

The writer of the editorial had recently been surveying educational conditions and is very evidently pleased with what was shown by the library situation in the state.

The story of the splendid work that Oregon libraries are accomplishing is too well known within the craft to repeat here. But the editorial referred to proves again that library circles can do no more effective work toward making their undertakings understood and

thereby securing that help which is necessary in order to make the people's university effective, than to secure the intelligent interest of the newspapers of their communities which both serve and by the same means—the printed page.

Those who can do so, will find the editorial referred to good material to "show" their friends. Those librarians who keep the interest and understanding of the newspapers are usually the ones that loom largest in worth while, effective extension. Witness Cleveland, Toledo, Indianapolis, Louisville and St. Louis, to mention only a few close at hand.

Government of the People, for the People

A NUMBER of cities in various parts of the country are in somewhat of a turmoil over the question of calling chief librarians to their public libraries. Notable among these are St. Paul and Peoria. In St. Paul, particularly, newspaper articles, petitions, and individuals are exchanging salutations for and against appointing a local person on the grounds of personal friendship and of professional standing. In Peoria, the situation is not so bad publicly, tho there is something of a clamor underneath for the appointment of "some one from Peoria" as was done before.

It is a delicate matter for an outsider to comment on such a situation and yet a journal which calls itself professional has a duty where outside considerations do not count.

The processes which take place in the chemical laboratory or the calcula-

tions which rule in astronomical observations are not more vital nor more far reaching than those fusings of facts, figures and philosophy that occur in the human mind, particularly in its quickened moments. No one would think of putting a person, however well versed merely in the names of chemical elements and substance, in charge of a chemical laboratory nor of putting even a fine mathematician, if nothing more, in charge of an astronomical observatory, if he expected any results or products of value. So why try it in a library?

Mr Willcox, a much beloved former librarian of Peoria, in his early career, was most valuable in the library development of his day thruout the country in the matter of making place for the public library in the political plans of state and city. His long years of study of library problems gained for

him conceptions of what the public library might become, but when he had gained this knowledge, the infirmities of age prevented him from carrying out his theories. His successor came from other fields of endeavor, after long years of usefulness in them but which in no way prepared him for his new work, and ill-health prevented him also from arriving at a point of excellence in his new occupation.

The past experience of St. Paul is very similar and yet in both communities there is heard proposals to put excellent gentlemen, competent in some lines, but totally unacquainted with li-

brary machinery, library methods, library history, library purposes, library ideals, library potentialities, library administration, library relations, library material or its sources, and library products. To put these at the head of these dynamos for good or ill in the communities, that are *supported by the people for the people* and for no other purpose is a questionable trusteeship. Here is a place for real patriotism to exert itself much more effectively than can be done by passing resolutions however fine sounding or waving the flag ever so high.

As It Is in Harvard

THE women in library service owe a debt of acknowledgment to Mr T. Franklin Currier, assistant librarian of Harvard College library, for a recent article in the *Alumni Bulletin* of Harvard university (January 5, 1922).

Mr Currier's recital was drawn out by an article in the *Alumni Bulletin* (December 15, 1921) by Prof Hart in which the latter essays to prove Harvard to be a national university, and in the course of which, he dismisses women as university factors with the remark, "barring certain instances, petticoats are considered to have no place in Harvard or in a Harvard catalog."

Mr Currier, after saying "Unfortunately this statement is only too true," states that the time is ripe for taking serious account of the situation. He then sets out, the important and indispensable service that women are rendering to the university in technical

and administrative positions in Harvard offices and institutions. It is a creditable showing and Mr Currier has told it well.

The question of woman's place in the universe is one which can be solved only by time and the proof which will come with it. "Truth . . . will prevail" at length. It can not be stayed in coming and it certainly can not be hurried in developing—witness the unfolding of a rosebud. One may force its leaves apart, but every other rose takes the allotted time for arriving. So as to whether groups of students in higher institutions of learning ought to be segregated on the lines of sex still furnishes a question for discussion as it has for the past hundred years, at least, but the real situation is not yet made indisputable. It remains on the list of questions which when discussed in the present only churn the waters without arriving anywhere.

But if Prof Hart is correctly quoted,

as undoubtedly he is in such a paper as the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin*, one may take exception to his manner of speaking.

One cannot but regret that Prof Hart should do a thing of this kind, and the regret will not be so much for the discovery that one does not possess the esteem of Prof Hart, which one had a right to expect, but that he who is usually so correct not only in fact but in his manner of statement, should lapse on so important a topic.

One, of course, may not lay all the blame in this matter which is commonly accepted to be true, to Prof

Hart any more than some of the other deplorable things which one hears of Harvard attachés, but the attitude of mind which finds expression in such a triviality at this time of great world events and of great moral, spiritual and intellectual needs of Harvard and Harvard alumni, make it all the more regrettable that a thing of that kind should find place in a Harvard University publication.

Women sometimes help form public opinion west of the Alleghenies and anything which desires to be called "National" can not achieve without regard to them.

Two Visiting Writers

THE public press has been heralding for some months that Mrs Margaret Asquith was coming to America to lecture and now the announcement is made that Col Reppington is coming here for the same purpose.

The question of public taste in such matters will be one of interest for on-lookers. Librarians may remember that when Mrs Asquith's autobiography reached this country, an Eastern reviewer said merely,

Margot, Margot,
What rot! What rot!

The "Diaries" of Col Reppington fall into the class that are sometimes published after a man dies but seldom, if ever, before then does the writer of such allow publication in his lifetime. One announcement of the tour of the latter speaks of the number of celebrities the latter knows intimately. One might wish that his recorded doings might have

dealt with such "personalities" in their public careers alone.

Librarians, it is to be hoped, will be honest enough, if they go to these lectures, to declare it is for any other reason than because they consider the two books referred to as a lure to hear more of what these two people think. If there is lack of definiteness in the minds of any librarian as to where these writers stand among their compatriots, he or she has only to glance into the "Mirrors of Downing street" or the "Glass of fashion" to receive what would seem to be a very true reflection of the valuations of the minds of both among their own worth-while countrymen.

The librarian had finished telling the children about the plans for story hour during the coming winter. She had explained that they would be about Shakespeare's plays and would be told in serial form. After the group adjourned one little girl approached shyly and asked, "Please ma'am. How many reels is going to be in this show?"

L'Heure Joyeuse

A librarian interested in the development of the library for children in Brussels, allows an extract from a personal letter received from the librarian, Mlle Adrienne Levé of Brussels, as follows:

Bibliothèque et Salle de Lecture pour Enfants, Brussels, Belgium

What I have to say now, concerns my beloved *Heure Joyeuse*. The number of our readers increases every day. It amounts now to above 975. Most of them are very young children (from 8 to 11) and not all good readers, as you may guess. But, all the same, I think that in general they draw profit from their visits here, and as a rule, keep as quiet as might be expected.

Last Thursday, we had 114 readers—by far too many when you consider that at least 15 were sitting on the floor while 20 or more were waiting at the door. It was intolerable and I am sure that the question of our having larger rooms may not be put off any longer. Miss Carter thinks it too, and so does Madame Francois. The fact is that Monsieur Jacquemain may object, not because he supposes our rooms to be large enough, but merely because of our town's flat purse. I certainly pity the flatness of such a purse, but far more do I weep on the exiguity of our rooms.

Perhaps you remember the name of Madame Dangotte, the founder of a children's library at Ghent before the war. She called here, two weeks ago, and thought our library very pretty.

Our "story hour" knows now a period of success, not to say triumph (this through mere modesty). When we do not tell stories on the appointed day, we feel persecuted the whole evening by thousands of half avowed little sighs, and we grow certainly uneasy. Now this proves that our children like the story hour,—and how I rejoice at the idea!

I think I have now emptied my basket of news. No, I forgot to tell you that "*L'école du service social, 11 rue de la Reine*," has organized a series of 36 lessons for the training of librarians. These lessons are given under the patronage of "*Le Ministère des sciences et des arts*." You guess that this very naturally follows the promulgation of the "law on the libraries" which you have known when you were here. Now as I thought it would be good for me to follow those lessons, I asked M. Jacquemain's permission, and now I am a pupil again. What the lessons will be I cannot tell you at present because I have heard only two. I shall be able to write more about them in my following letter.

Concord

Thru an inadvertence the address of Miss Grace Blanchard who wrote so charmingly on "Two test books" in the January number of PUBLIC LIBRARIES was given as Concord, Mass. instead of Concord, N. H. The latter city objects to losing the glory of its claim on Miss Blanchard.

The secular press of the country during war times found much meaty material for comment in the human interest stories in connection with the library war service. It is not surprising, therefore, that when notice is given of a library convention, the reporters still expect to find "good stuff." One is led to see something of the spirit of Arnold Winklereid in the stories that grow out of what is said.

These newspaper accounts furnish amusing reading to the librarians who understand what was said, when, and particularly who said it.

For a week after the Chicago meeting, the newspapers over the country reported Mary Emogene Hazeltine, preceptor of the library school of Wisconsin, as having said "Some Jazz books in literature we do not mind, if they have a kick," and a headline, "Jazzy books in literature favored by librarians" was often seen. Then Mr S. H. Ranck of the Public library of Grand Rapids, was quoted as advocating more than \$3,000,000 appropriation for Chicago public library, and nearly \$8,000,000 for New York public library, and \$100 for a town of 100, all at a dollar a head.

Some day these things will be different.

Referring to a letter on another page, by Mr Longley Taylor of Chicago, it furnishes occasion to say that it is foreign to the policy of PUBLIC LIBRARIES to contribute in any way to a religious or political discussion, feeling its province lies in another direction.

Copyright Legislation

In America copyright legislation is older than the Republic. It is specifically authorized in the federal Constitution of 1787, as follows:

ART. I, SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power: To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

Before that, all of the 13 original states, except Delaware, had enacted a copyright law, between 1783 and 1786. Since then, there has been a steady stream of bills and acts, from the First Congress down. Their scope has ever broadened, and the author been more and more fortified in his right.

Yet there remains a question, and a grave one, for it involves the nation's good name. We have protected our own writers, there has been slow to recognize the foreigner. For a century, he could not secure United States copyright at all, unless he came here to reside. Even now there are such barriers that it is rarely sought.

Under this stigma, high-minded men, in and out of Congress, have always smarted, and from Henry Clay to Grover Cleveland diligently sought its effacement. More than a half century, however, had to pass before the scoring of even partial success.

It was always the printers who blocked the way.

At length in 1891, a so-called International Copyright Act did pass, but, while ostensibly removing the restrictions against foreigners, it provided that the typesetting and lithography must be done in the United States. And in the revision of 1909 the same manufacturing clause, with binding added, was retained, except that books in languages other than English were exempted.

This discrimination bars us from the International Copyright Union, founded at Berne in 1886. Its basic principle is that a single grant of copyright has validity, without further formality, thruout the Union.

But a new situation has now arisen. Since less than one per cent of the English books published are also copyrighted in the United States, the Typothetae have announced their consent to the repeal of the obnoxious clause (tho at the same time they demand a higher tariff).

The Authors' League of America set at once about preparing the necessary amendments for clearing the way to Berne. But at the moment of consummation, the publishers passed official resolutions that their approval would be given only on condition,

That during the existence of the American copyright in any book, work of art, or musical composition, the importation into the United States shall be prohibited, unless such importation is made with the consent of the proprietor of the American copyright.

Since then, their position has been somewhat modified, according to Mr R. R. Bowker, who reports now their willingness to have institutions and individuals import, for use and not for sale, single copies of

any book as published in the country of origin with the authorization of the author, or copyright proprietor . . . provided the publisher of the American edition of such book has (within 10 days after written demand) declined or neglected to agree to supply such copy.

The effect of either text would be that the order for such a book must be given to the American publisher. To qualify as American publisher he need not have had the remotest connection with the actual issue of the work. He may merely engage a territory, then register and deposit a copy in Washington. In such instance he is in reality only a jobber, but one with a monopoly, and the libraries must pay his price.

What that price (*sans* competition) might be, past experience has taught us only too well, since, despite the fair charges of many dealers for their English stocks, certain important international publishers (*maugre* competition) have been found to list such books of theirs at prices from 60 per

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cent to 165 per cent advance over London's.

How many of these contracts between European publishers and American dealers would be struck, one person's guess is as good as another's. So far as the proposed law is concerned, all foreign publications might be so handled. Certainly the books of assured sale would be shining marks for profiteering, because of the depreciation of foreign currency.

This is not the publishers' first attempt. They tried it in 1909. A strenuous campaign, in Congressional hearings and out, was conducted for five years, but they lost. In 1891, they came near taking the libraries in their sleep, and might have succeeded but for the Senate's timely awakening. Senator Sherman sounded the alarm in a speech delivered February 9, and others followed, with the result that when the bill came to conference March 3, it was amended so as to insure to libraries the continuance of unhampered importation.

The publishers' account of this momentous decision is that thereby the United States swerved from its own, and the world's, consistent copyright practice; that Congress, while then granting the right as usual, introduced at the same time such exceptions as to vitiate its value and so to violate its principle.

This calls for an examination of 1) American practice, 2) European practice, 3) the nature of copyright.

American practice

Prior to 1891, our enactments, in the respect here considered, all followed that of 1790. The ultimate bill whence sprang this Act was introduced by a Representative from Connecticut. Connecticut was the first of the original States to legislate on copyright. Here is the way this parent Act of January, 1783, defined infringement:

If any person or persons within the said term of 14 years as aforesaid, shall presume to print or reprint any such book, pamphlet, map or chart within this State, or to import

or introduce into this State *for sale*, any copies thereof, reprinted beyond the limits of this State, or shall knowingly publish, vend and utter, or distribute the same without the consent of the proprietor thereof in writing, signed in the presence of two credible witnesses, every such person or persons shall forfeit, etc.

The prohibition is against importation *for sale*. Similarly spoke eight more of the twelve colonies legislating.

Of the other three, the Maryland Act of April 21, 1783, is typical:

If any other person . . . shall print, reprint, import or bring into the State, or cause to be printed, reprinted, imported or brought into the State, any such book . . . without the consent of the proprietor . . . or knowing the same to be so printed, reprinted, imported or brought into the State, without the consent of the proprietors, shall sell, publish or expose to sale, any such book . . . without . . . consent . . . such offender . . . shall forfeit, etc.

The first Federal Act, May 31, 1790, follows the second or more general form. In all cases, it is to be remembered, these pronouncements concern only works by authors resident in the United States.

Now that the Connecticut and Maryland forms were not regarded by Congress as contradictory is clearly indicated in the text of the second Federal Act on copyright, April 29, 1802, supplementary to the first, "and extending *the benefits thereof* to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints," as stated in the title. Now these benefits are secured by calling it an infringement

if any print-seller or other person . . . shall engrave, etch or work . . . or copy or sell, or cause to be engraved, etched, copied or sold . . . or shall print, reprint, or *import for sale*, or cause to be printed, reprinted, or *imported for sale*, any such print . . . without . . . consent, etc.

The founders of American practice forbade the importation of an American author's book if *for sale*, and freely allowed the importation of a foreign author's works (unless here resident), even going so far as to deny him copyright. By implication, they allowed importation of any book, if *for use*, but this has never been tested in court.

Foreign practice

Nor abroad does this point appear ever to have been under judicial review, according to the statement of foreign statute law (and commentaries) presented by request at the joint session of the Senate and House Committees on Patents, March 29, 1908, by the Librarian of Congress.

The British law of 1911 provides that

Copyright in a work shall also be deemed to be infringed by any person who . . . (d) *imports for sale or hire* into any part of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends, any work which to his knowledge infringes copyright or would infringe copyright if it had been made in His Majesty's dominions.

If it be claimed that this is not specific, we then must fall back upon the Acts of 1842 and 1844. The former prohibited importation for sale or hire of foreign reprints of British works. The latter (not repealing this) prohibited all importation save from country of origin. In both instances, of course, we are here dealing with prints authorized, but imported without consent. These Acts came to court in 1896, and while importation of foreign books *for use* was not in issue, it was remarked upon and apparently by all four judges in the two courts regarded as implicit in both Acts.

Canada allows libraries, etc., to import the English original. The individual must get his thru the Canadian licensee, who, however, must charge at the English price.

Belgium penalizes only the importation of the illicit edition for a commercial purpose, not one for private use.

So Germany, by the law of 1870, tho the present statutes omit the limitation. The best commentators, however, regard the privilege as still existent.

The law of other countries is not explicit, and the authorities are, accordingly, divided, or uncertain.

For us, British practice outweighs all else. As to whether an Englishman can import an American author's book copyrighted on both sides, here is the

opinion of the long-time Secretary of the English Authors' League:

In answer to your questions, there is nothing whatever, so far as I can see, to prevent the importation into England of copies of the American edition, whatever price the American edition may have been published at. . . . The remedy would be, of course, a remedy *under the contract* in the courts, and *not under any statute*.

The nature of copyright

Copyright is not an inherent, but a conferred right. Its terms are fixed by the law. There are other rights, with which it must dovetail. Its boundaries are subject to adjustment from time to time, from country to country. The legislature may restrict in any direction. The restriction, if placed, is imposed with the idea of a larger good to be gained. The assign, the publisher, buys the author's product with full knowledge of these restrictions, and barter accordingly.

Copyright, as any other investiture, has a purpose. That purpose, in the words of the Constitution is "to promote the progress of science and useful arts." To such promotion, the restriction on the right may be as potent as the exercise of its residue. Thus, Congress has never allowed American publishers to corner European publications as against educational foundations, tho to the author, whom alone the Constitution would reward, such importation is not a lost sale, and, since for use, it breaks no seller's sealed area. Similarly, when Education returns to port, no duty is laid; at home, her domicile is free of tax. She comes to the author's market and pays his price, but she will not pay a publisher-jobber, no matter what his livery, for admittance at her own gates.

We offer, therefore, the following

Resolutions

Whereas, The Authors' League of America proposes national legislation, including repeal of the so-called "manufacturing clause" in the present copyright law, in order to pave the way for the United States' entry into the International Copyright Union; and

Whereas, The American Publishers' Copyright League (now the Bureau of Copyright of the National Association of Book Pub-

lishers) went on official record at its last session as supporting such legislation only on condition that libraries and persons be prohibited by law from importing the foreign (tho authorized) editions of works copyrighted also in the United States, except by permission of the American copyright owners;

Be It Resolved, That the Council of the American Library Association records its pleasure at the prospect of authors' securing, without expense or formality, the international protection that is their admitted right;

Resolved, Further, That the Council reaffirm, however, the Association's wonted disapproval of any measure that would curtail or cancel the existing privileges of importation, supported, as they are, by American precedent and violative neither of the Federal Constitution nor of foreign practice;

Resolved, That the Committee on Book Buying and that on Federal and State Relations be and are hereby instructed to take every proper and feasible measure toward rendering these resolutions as effective as possible.

M. L. RANEY.

State Certification of Librarians

In this article I have attempted to give a brief survey of the attempts made by various state library associations toward the certification of librarians, with results so far obtained. I do not maintain that the article is complete or that I have brought forward all points worthy of emphasis, but I have gathered together from the different library journals to which I have access, material which seems to me of interest and importance in the consideration of this most important subject. A brief list of references at the end may be of use to anyone who wishes a more detailed study of the different schemes which I have summarized.

For several years the certification of librarians has been a leading topic of discussion by state library associations. The state associations realize that to be most effective, certification should be a legislative measure and in many instances an attempt to attain this end has been made. In other cases, a voluntary system seems to be the only feasible one for the present, but it is hoped that legislation will be the ultimate result. The crying need for

trained librarians, the inability of insufficiently trained people to meet the demands of even the average position, must bring about some form of standardization and certification.

California—Prior to the meeting of the legislature in 1917, the subject of certification was discussed in California with a view to having a bill introduced at the 1917 session. It was finally decided, however, that no bill would be introduced at that time. At the annual meeting of the California library association at Riverside in April, 1920, the matter was again brought before the Association and definite action urged in the near future. The subject was discussed at district meetings and the conclusion reached that it was best to again postpone the introduction of a bill to another session, first trying out a voluntary system of certification under the California library association. A tentative plan was therefore drawn up by the Certification committee, was presented at the annual meeting of the association in June, 1921, and was unanimously adopted. The plan provides for a committee of five members which shall have the power to adopt rules for its own governance, establish grades of certificates, hold examinations, and issue certificates.

Library Journal 42:70 Ja '17; *News Notes of California Libraries* 12:278 Ja '17, 16:6-7 Ja '21.

Illinois—At a meeting of the Illinois library association in October, 1916, the Legislative committee advised that a certification bill be introduced at the 1917 session of the General Assembly. The bill provided for a board of library examiners to determine grades of service, hold examinations and issue certificates. Those employed on a certain date and also those who had been in the service of libraries previous to that time, would be exempt from examination. The subject was carefully considered and owing to difficulties that presented themselves, it was decided not to introduce the bill in 1917.

The matter was taken up again at a later date and the certification bill finally introduced at the session of 1921. The bill failed of passage.

Illinois Libraries 3:21-2 Ap '21, 3:42 J1 '21; *Library Journal* 46:690 S 1 '21; *PUBLIC LIBRARIES* 21:456-7 D '16, 22:73 F '17, 25:584-5 D '20, 26:381-2 J1 '21.

Indiana—At the 1915 session of the Indiana legislature, an amendment to the general library law was proposed. It provided that all librarians employed in a library receiving support from an assessed valuation of one million dollars or more and supported in whole or in part by public funds, must after August 1, 1915, hold a certificate of qualifications granted by a Board of library examiners. The board, appointed by the Public library commission, was to determine grades of service, hold examinations, grant certificates, and accredit library schools. The bill failed of passage.

Library Journal 40:439-40 Je '15, 41:9 Ja '16; *PUBLIC LIBRARIES* 20:113-4 Mr '15.

Iowa—In October, 1919, the Iowa library association appointed a board composed of the chairman and secretary of the Iowa library commission, a trustee, a librarian, and a library assistant, the last three to be elected for a term of three years each by the Iowa library association. Four grades of certificates are to be issued:

- Grade A—Life certificate.
- Grade B—Five year certificate.
- Grade C—Three year certificate.
- Grade D—One year certificate.

Each grade requires library training and experience or its equivalent. The plan is not retroactive, nor does it affect librarians who now hold positions unless they wish to apply for certificates.

The first meeting of the Certification board was held in January, 1920, and an executive committee authorized. At a meeting of the Executive committee held during the summer, the first certificate was issued.

Iowa Library Quarterly 8:220-21 O-N-D '20; *PUBLIC LIBRARIES* 26:81 F '21; *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* 16:93-4 Je '20.

Minnesota—In February, 1920, the Certification committee appointed by the Minnesota library association met at St. Paul, and as a result, the first draft of a certification scheme was made. At a meeting of the Board in January, 1921, the plans of the former committee were discussed and some changes made. The scheme which is at the present time only tentative, provides for a board of five members to issue certificates in four grades, each grade depending upon general education, library training and experience. It is not retroactive nor does it affect those who already hold positions.

Minn. Dept. of Education. *Library Notes and News* 6:77-8 Mr '20, 6:144 Mr '21; *PUBLIC LIBRARIES* 25:389 J1 '20; *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* 16:94-5 Je '20.

New Jersey—At the annual meeting of the New Jersey library association in April, 1921, it was moved and carried that a committee be appointed to draw up a statement on certification and standardization of library service. Let us look for a report from New Jersey in the near future.

Library Journal 46:468 My 15 '21.

New York—For the last five years, the New York library association has been discussing certification, each year bringing the subject closer to a definite issue. At a meeting of the association at Lake Placid in September, 1920, a certification plan was adopted. The plan provides for the issuing of certificates in four grades:

- Librarians' life state certificate.
- Five year certificate.
- Three year certificate.
- Two year certificate.

Each has a definite standard of training and experience. It applies only to the position of head librarian or director, and is compulsory only in places of 3000 population or over. It is compulsory only as vacancies occur after the plan goes into effect, and tho it does not provide for the issuing of certificates to those who do not qualify for them, it does not deprive anyone of his present position. Legislation making this certification plan pos-

sible has been secured by the passage of a bill at the 1921 session of the New York legislature, authorizing the regents to fix standards of library service in state-aided or tax-supported libraries.

A recommendation for service grants which would provide for an allotment of public money to be used toward the payment of salaries of certified librarians, was also submitted by the association. Owing, however, to the economy program of the state administration, it was decided not to urge this matter for the present.

Library Journal 46:689 S 1 '21; *New York Libraries* 7:91-2 Ag '20, 7:127-30 N '20; *PUBLIC LIBRARIES* 25:563-5 D '20; *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* 16:95-7 Je '20.

Ohio—In 1908, the Ohio library association unanimously gave its sanction to a bill providing for a state board of library examiners and the examination of librarians. The bill provided that no one, a year from its passage, could hold a position in a public library in Ohio without a certificate. The certificate might be "for life" in which case the applicant must have had five years' experience, or temporary for a certain number of years. Anyone already holding a position and who would have had five years' experience at the time the act became effective would be exempt from examination, but all others must take an examination and receive a certificate. The certificates were to be valid in any public library in the state, but the larger public libraries might issue certificates thru a local board to be valid only in the library where issued. The bill was introduced into the legislature, but failed of passage.

In 1912 a bill was drawn up amending sections of the general code of Ohio, so as to provide for examination and certification of librarians. This bill was intended as a substitute for a proposed Civil Service amendment which would include Ohio libraries in the operation of the general Civil Service law. With the dropping of the objectionable feature of the Civil Service

amendment, the certification feature was also dropped.

The subject of certification is still under consideration by the Ohio library association.

A. L. A. Bulletin 11:139 Jl '17; *Library Journal* 33:205-6 My '08, 33:507-8 D '08, 34:2 Ja '09, 42:121 F '17.

Rhode Island—In 1921, a bill was introduced into the Rhode Island legislature giving the state board of education power to issue certificates to librarians, and to establish rules and regulations as regards efficiency and service. It also provided for service grants for libraries that conformed to the rules. This bill failed, but a substitute passed which provided for state aid and it is expected that certification will be the ultimate result.

Library Journal 46:689-90 S 1 '21.

South Dakota—At the annual meeting of the South Dakota library association in October, 1918, certification of librarians was discussed, and when the association met in October, 1920, a plan was presented by the Certification committee. It was adopted with one slight change. This plan was printed in the *South Dakota Bulletin* for September 1920. (I have not had access to this bulletin.)

PUBLIC LIBRARIES 23:485 D '18, 25:607 D '20; *South Dakota Bulletin* S '20.

Wisconsin—At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin library association in October, 1918, a tentative plan for proposed legislation was presented by the Committee on certification. In the time following the presentation of this report, it was urged that Wisconsin librarians give the subject careful consideration, and send to the committee any suggestions they had to offer. Questionnaires were sent out and results tabulated. At the annual meeting in October, 1920, the report of the Certification committee was adopted and the committee instructed to draft the plan into statute form. Consequently, a certification bill was introduced at the 1921 session. It passed the legislature, and was signed by the governor.

The Wisconsin certification plan provides for a board of five members, and for the issuing of certificates in four grades depending upon academic education, library training and experience. It furthermore provides that for these qualifications may be substituted equivalent attainments as shown in examinations held by the State Certification Board. After January 1, 1923, no librarian or full time assistant may be employed in any public library supported in whole or in part by public funds, except in a city of the first class, who does not hold a library certificate. Anyone already holding a position on that date, however, may retain his position.

In brief, "The Wisconsin plan of certification was worked out on three principles, the establishment of distinct grades of service, the safeguarding of the rights and interests of those already in library work, and the opportunity for anyone to enter library work by tests of his education, training and experience."

Library Journal 46:62 Ja 15 '21, 46:690 S 1 '21; *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* 14:236-7 N '18, 16:179-81 N '20.

ETTA L. CAMPER, Senior assistant
University of California library.

Pages from Poole's Index

The New York public library has made photostat reproductions of the first 27 pages of the 1891 revision of Poole's Index, and is ready to supply photostat positives of any of these pages at a reasonable rate.

In most libraries these preliminary pages are thumbed to pieces or so begrimed as to be practically illegible. This reproduction affords to libraries an opportunity to replace individual pages or to secure the whole of the preliminary matter in form for binding as a separate pamphlet.

The preface takes up pages i-xii; the list of cooperating libraries is given on page xiii; a list of abbreviations, titles and imprints is given on pages xiv-xix; a chronological conspectus of the serials indexed is on xx-xxvii.

H. M. LYDENEHRG,
Reference librarian.

American Library Institute

The American Library Institute has elected as its president for the three years, 1922-1924, Dr Clement Walker Andrews, librarian of The John Crerar library, Chicago, and as its secretary-treasurer for the same period, Dr Theodore Wesley Koch, librarian Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

The following have been reelected as Fellows for a term of ten years:

Richard Rogers Bowker.
Gratia A. Countryman
Electra C. Doren
Caroline M. Hewins
Theresa Hitchler
George Iles
W. Dawson Johnston

The following have been elected as new Fellows for the same term:

Edith Guerrier
M. Llewellyn Raney

The present Board of the American Library Institute consists of:

Clement Walker Andrews, President
Theodore Wesley Koch, Secretary and Treasurer

Harry M. Lydenberg (term expires 1923)
Arthur E. Bostwick (term expires 1924)
George H. Locke (term expires 1925)
Ernest C. Richardson (term expires 1926)
Mary Eileen Ahern (term expires 1927)

ANDREW KEOGH.

Yale University library.

January 20, 1922.

A boy is a man in the cocoon. You do not know what it is going to become—his life is big with possibilities. He may make or unmake kings, change boundary lines between states, write books that will mould character, or invent machines that will revolutionize the commerce of the world.

Be a bit patient with him—you are dealing with Soul-Stuff. Destiny awaits just around the corner.

"I think," said President Lincoln, as he took up his pen to sign a pardon for a condemned soldier, "I think this boy can do us more good above the ground than under it."

We are apt to become like the things upon which we center our thoughts.

Typing Missing Pages

I have a few suggestions for typing pages to supply those missing from library books, that may be of interest to those who are doing such work.

The typed space on the newly typed page *must* correspond in size and *must* register with the printed page.

To secure this the simplest way is to place the new and blank sheet, cut to size, atop the printed page which is the copy, and with a pin prick thru the blank sheet at the four corners which show the boundaries of the print on the printed page. The printing will show thru sufficiently for these marks to be made. Type within these boundaries on *both* sides of the sheet. If further help is needed make a pencil line to mark out the rectangle of print.

The register and consequently the margins will then be the same as in the printed book and will have sufficient margin for rebinding, providing, of course, the original margins were wide enough.

A typed page, if copied as to paragraphing of original, will usually occupy one third more space than the original. An extra page not completely filled with typing is the result. This cannot be avoided without too much time spent in calculation and experiment. The extra page should take regular paging with the exponent *a*. In case of many pages being typed, number regularly until pages are exhausted, then begin with exponent. For instance, if missing pages are from 25-33, number the typed pages consecutively from 25-33, then 33a, 33b, and so on.

A help in economizing space is to discard the use of the machine hyphen at the end of a line when occasion seems to demand its use, and instead to pencil in a hyphen. This not only occupies less space but the page appears more uniform.

After punctuation marks, spaces can be omitted, as in this case, in place of, as; in this case.

It would seem quite legitimate in some fiction and in books where literary style is not for purpose of study, to abbreviate words, such words as thro, tho, etc. In

some places the word *said* could be used in place of the longer word *answered*. These devices, however, for reducing space and improving appearance must be used with judgment.

Work looks better if paper matching the tint of the printed page can be used. This is not always possible, but avoid paper a bluish white or paper obviously too thin.

Tip in pages before sending to binder.

Title pages:

All that is necessary on the title page, is author and title and call number, volume number if the book calls for one. Publisher is not necessary.

GERTRUDE STILES,
Supervisor of binding.

Cleveland public library.

A little folder sent out by the Oklahoma library commission is the most attractive piece of full and important library information for the people of that state of any commission bulletin we have seen. Black and white cuts on every page which is filled with information, add to the attractiveness.

The first page is headed by a black and white cut of the parcel post man with his box of books labeled Traveling Library. Underneath is the following:

In This Library You Will Find Books for Every Age and Mind:

Glad-day books
Sad-day books
Books to make you gay or wise
Office books
Shop room books
Books to make your pay check rise

Outdoor books
Indoor books
Books of tales of sea and land
Funny books
Sunny books
Fairy tales and pirate's band

Boyhood books
Manhood books
Books for golden youth and age
Camping books
Tramping books
Books for child and books for sage

In the traveling libraries of the Oklahoma Library Commission there are books for "Everybody".

Midwinter Chicago Meetings

A. L. A. Council

The mid-winter meeting of the council of the American Library Association was held in Chicago, December 29-30, 1921. The attendance was not so large as usual, doubtless owing to the fact that it was announced before hand that the meetings of the council would, with one exception, be closed. The importance of the topics announced for discussion brought a number of members whose library service will be more or less affected if the proposed action of the resolutions discussed, is, or is not taken by government and other agencies. The subjects for discussion had been in the hands of the committees to which they had been intrusted and the reports, in a good many instances, showed evidence of careful consideration by those who were interested in these matters.

The first committee report was with regard to the affiliation of the state associations and the report was presented by Edward D. Tweedell. An interesting point which came up in the discussion was the fact that there were two state bodies in Indiana applying for membership. Mr Sanborn, a member of the committee which provided for the erection of "chapters of A. L. A." expressed the opinion that it was not intended that any state should have more than one chapter.

The A. L. A. committee on chapter affiliation recommended that chapter affiliation be granted to the following state associations:

Colorado	Minnesota
Connecticut	Montana
Indiana	Nebraska
Indiana Trustees	New Hampshire
Iowa	North Carolina
Kansas	Ohio
Maine	Pacific-Northwest
Michigan	South Dakota

The committee also suggested that the phrase "chapter of A. L. A. association" be used following the name of the state association on letter heads and other printed material.

Samuel H. Ranck of Grand Rapids reported for the committee on the subject of library revenues. Mr Ranck emphasized the idea that if the A. L. A. adopts a standard of reasonable support for libraries it should couple with it an idea of what may be considered a reasonable standard of service that should go with such support. He pointed out that the purchasing power of a dollar is different in different places, and that a general standard of measurement would be necessary.

Mr Ranck thought there was an organized campaign of certain classes of citizens to combat taxation of all kinds for all sorts of purposes. He presented the idea that most of our present ills are due to the high cost of government. There seems to be a concerted movement to discredit governmental activities as being extravagant. There are 15,000,000 persons drawing livelihood from tax supported positions. Business men are thinking that the country has gone too far with reference to the support of educational purposes and that it is too costly and too great a burden on business. Another phase, however, is a movement to tax public properties and other municipal activities that have always been exempt from taxation. This is for the purpose of cutting down the tax on general property.

Mr Ranck quoted the opinion of a very successful business man before whom he had laid the proposition and who knows the libraries in Europe and America for he said, "I always use the library wherever I go." "You librarians," he said, "are too modest. The biggest asset the libraries of the United States have is the spirit of service on the part of the employees. I do not know how you get it. Certainly not with the money you pay. It is the kind of thing that any commercial enterprise would be only too glad to pay for, if we could get it. It is the kind of thing that certain hotels advertise but do not give. Money alone will not

do it. It does not exist so far, as the production point of view is concerned. Men whose wages have been increased from \$15 and \$20 to \$35 and \$50 a week don't possess it."

One dollar per capita is not enough for doing the thing the libraries are doing in the community. The average on \$100 from taxation in the country is 53c but that does not take into account the revenues from other sources. The highest tax is \$1.47 per capita. The Boston public library has, from taxation alone, 99+ cents. In addition to that they have considerable income from bequests. Many libraries are now getting from taxation alone over \$1 per capita from the community. The point was brought out that the highest rates are not in the great cities but in such places as Gary, Indiana, Newton, Mass., East Cleveland and others.

The human asset of a city can reach its highest value only thru the development of the intelligence and character of the people. Too many persons are accustomed to think of wealth in terms of dollars and property, not thinking of the greatest asset of a community—the people. The intelligence and character of the people as they are developed increase the productive power of a community.

Good books have always been recognized as a powerful means in the development of the individual. No section of a state or city can be allowed to grow up in ignorance, because of its vital relation to all the rest of the state. This is the basis on which legislation with reference to the schools is based. Public libraries are an essential part of the educational machinery of the state. Of all the institutional agencies, they are the most democratic and appealing, serving all ages from all classes. It is, therefore, the duty of the state to provide for the adequate support of the public libraries by general state laws. The general state laws of our country provide little or only what might be called mandatory support. Laws affecting schools are based on the idea that it is the duty of the

state to equalize the educational opportunities for all the people regardless of the inequality of wealth in the different sections. A community that has \$14,000 taxable property or wealth should pay some of the money derived from taxation on its property for the education of the child living in the district in which there is only \$1400. This principle should apply to libraries as well as to schools. The people to be served should be the first consideration rather than the wealth of the community where the people live.

The A. L. A. should express an opinion as to about how much service may reasonably be expected from a given amount of money. There is no standard that can be set, however, as to what work will cost in various communities, but the A. L. A. should declare itself that a certain amount per capita of the population to be served is a reasonable minimum for the library service.

The discussion brought out that the reason for the cut was that too many communities felt the library to be unimportant; assessment in various localities is so different that it is not a fair basis of comparison. The taxation should be based on terms of population and not on the wealth. Libraries in many communities are faring very well because the service is appreciated, but in most cities the libraries are not so well supported, relatively, as the schools.

When the community has a per capita tax, the economizer cannot exercise much personal control. He cannot keep the population from growing and, therefore, cannot affect its upkeep. A number of libraries testified that the library appropriation was the only one that was not cut. The smaller the town the greater the disposition to consider the library necessary.

In many places progressive business men are on the board and want to do things and want somebody to tell them how. The A. L. A. is the organization to do it.

Miss Robinson protested against the librarian's attitude in the matter of economies for the library, stating that in some instances the librarian was willing to spend her own salary and do extra work in order that books may be provided for the community.

Reference was made to New York, Detroit and other large cities having too much money at one dollar per capita, but Mr Ranck called attention to the fact that one dollar per capita did not mean from taxation alone but from all revenue, and he was of the opinion that if the incomes of all the endowed libraries were taken into consideration the income would be pretty well up according to the population.

Mr Bishop pointed out that what librarians are expected to answer is "What is a reasonable amount for carrying on library activities?" It is not so much the factors that have to be taken into account but the greater difficulty of the absence of any statement on the part of any authoritative body as to what is a minimum. "What is a fair percentage of the income of a university to be devoted to libraries?" is a well-known query. What is wanted is something definite on which to work or beyond which one may find a reasonable basis for support.

Mr Dudgeon called attention to the unavoidable need of a minimum limit for a northern town of 1000 population, and asked how far one would get running a heating plant and paying a janitor on \$1000 a year.

In answer to the objection that large cities do not need so much money as the proposed standard will provide, a point was well made that most large libraries would stand more service than now exists. The public will agree to pay if they really get the service. Attention was called to the fact that the per capita basis served better in a city where a great many people do not add to the per capita wealth. As a city becomes industrial there are many people who do not add to the community wealth, but in a

rural community the library can be supported on a per capita basis. The county may be a very rich county with not a large population.

Dr Richardson said that in view of all the different facts in the case he was of the opinion that the minimum should be named as people generally thought of minimums in making calculations for the library.

The general feeling seemed to be that libraries as educational institutions should advance the idea that equal library privileges were as essential for all communities as equal school privileges. The state helps smaller communities not only in educational matters but helps to provide state roads and other material things, and these small communities should have their equal privileges in the matter of libraries.

The discussion brought out a good many points so that the report was referred back to the committee with instructions to include in it the material which discussion had brought out. There was the closest attention paid by all those present.

Dr M. L. Raney's presentation of the committee's report on copyright legislation was such a masterly presentation both in substance, form and manner that one hesitates at trying to report it. His address is given on p. 92. Very seldom has the A. L. A. listened to a more comprehensive, logical and masterly presentation of any subject.

Copyright legislation has appeared several times before in the councils of the library craft and the announcement that it would receive attention at the mid-winter meeting brought considerable interest, not only from the new libraries sure to be affected by the proposed ownership of the selling privileges under the transfer of copyright ownership, but from some of the old libraries that have been on the defensive against the curtailment of the library's privilege of importation for many years. The City public library, Springfield, Mass., New York public

library, the University of Wisconsin, the John Crerar library and indeed most of the large libraries were keenly alert to the presentation of the matter on both sides.

Frederic G. Melcher, secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers, presented an explanation of the publishers' position in the matter at the afternoon session. Mr Melcher explained that his invitation came to him as managing editor of the *Publishers' Weekly* and that he could hardly claim to be a delegate from the publishers.

His early training had been in the book-selling camp but for the last few years he had been closer to the publishers and librarians. He was interested in the distribution of books and from that point would speak with interest.

Mr Melcher took exception to the feeling that the publishers are not interested in the common welfare or approach the matter in any other way than in the endeavor to get a fair bill.

The present bill has been under discussion for a number of years. The Printers' association had agreed to the elimination of the manufacturing clause. Since then the discussion has been going on rapidly. Mr Solberg and Mr Schueler had spent some time with Dr Bowker at Glendale and he had also had much correspondence with Major Putnam, and that group was far more able to explain it than any one else. They had not agreed on it because of any bargaining with any other interest but because they believed in its justice, and soundness. Mr Melcher thought it was not fair to say that because the libraries were not in the bill the people were not represented. He said if, in the importation of books, the libraries consume 10 per cent of the books free of duty, it means a higher price for the general public on the other 90 per cent of the books. Booksellers and others are protesting against this.

In relation to the reference in the U. S. constitution to the copyright, he

thought this ought not to have any place in the argument, since the distribution of books, in 1789 for instance, was quite different from that of 1911. The constitution spoke merely of the author's right, and the committee's resolution spoke merely of the author's right, forgetting that 50 per cent of the books are not conceived by the authors but by other people. It is the proprietorship, the conceiving mind of the people that should be protected, whether it be an encyclopedia, or a series of books, or books for children or anything of that kind. Then the author has the movie right and the dramatic right. These rights have gone to the authors but there is something to be said on the part of the publishers in losing these rights.

Mr Melcher said he had felt the sting in the slant about ethics in publishing and hoped that all the enthusiasm that could be had, would be put back of the attempt for an entrance into the Berne convention, which was a prime object and would be given value.

He referred to the wall that had been put around books called "classics" so that people do not have the right to buy what they want and when they wish to, because the copyright has covered the right to them; however, any book that has not been covered by the copyright may be obtained. The manufacturing clause also made it impossible for the English author to do otherwise than manufacture in this country if he saw a large possible sale in sight.

American publishers claim as a compensation for giving up the manufacturing clause that as long as there exists in the United States a copyright in a book, its importation should be forbidden unless it is done with the consent of the owner of the copyright. With the manufacturing clause abolished, if a book is properly copyrighted abroad, it will be copyrighted here, and there is no dissatisfaction with the related movement. The only part then under question is the right of the orig-

inator of the book to give territorial rights.

Mr Melcher's statement that only one market was vitally concerned in this, that is, the relation between the English and the United States markets, was taken exception to by librarians of university and large reference libraries who import many books from the continent. Considerable discussion followed between Dr Andrews of the John Crerar library, Mr Melcher, Mr Wellman and Mr Bishop, in which variations in the cost to libraries, affected by various conditions, were discussed.

Mr Melcher thought that the conception of a book of interest and value should be protected as well as the authorship. When an American publisher felt the need of and the market call for a certain publication he should have the ethical right as to ownership in the copyright as a reward of his efforts to supply the imagination and interest. If there is an ethical right in the conception of a book, there is also a right to give the privilege of the trade in that book to some person or house. Copies of all books published in this country of American origin and all books of foreign origin must be deposited in Washington and that deposit is the list on which American publishers have the market for this country. It is possible that foreign books may be held up in the custom houses but those who have the matter in charge seem to think that it will be well taken care of.

It must be remembered that royalties are often paid *in toto* and the argument that the author continues to get the royalty over there does not hold good because a flat royalty has been paid and the American publisher gets the royalty rights.

The library has an exception in buying books that it does not have in buying other things.

The publishers now have a manufacturing clause which is valuable but which they are cheerfully giving up in

order that the United States may go into the International Copyright league, and for that reason they feel that they should have the ownership in copyright.

Mr Smith of Wisconsin and Dr Andrews of the John Crerar library presented arguments as to what constitutes proprietorship in a book that might be published abroad but with an American imprint being used as a means of controlling the price. Mr Melcher said that the whole theory of copyright is giving somebody some power. Mr Wellman in discussing it finally said that in his opinion it was a matter of pure expediency and not a matter of abstract justice, as to who shall market a book, and it is certainly not expedient as regards libraries to be limited territorially as libraries are in a class by themselves because they are learned institutions for the purpose of scholarship. Under the proposed copyright, libraries will never know without considerable research and trouble whether they have the right to import a book or not and libraries, as public institutions, are entitled to consideration in that line of copyright.

Mr Bishop said that the proposal was that the United States should become a party to the Berne convention. The objection of librarians to that is that their present privilege of importation of books of foreign origin at foreign price is curtailed or removed. He thought the question to be considered was, "Are we losing too much to permit us to endorse the proposal to go into the Berne convention?" Mr Schueler did the hard work of getting a bill that could be presented to Congress by getting the printers in line. Mr Bowker had done the drafting of the bill and if it could be presented unanimously without opposition there was no doubt that it would go thru.

In order for the United States to go into the Berne convention there must be a limitation of registration and the manufacturing clause must be removed.

Mr Melcher asked the secretary to read a letter which had been received from Mr Bowker in regard to the matter. Mr Bowker said in part:

The publishers point out that they cannot negotiate for the American market unless they can make a fair estimate of the number of demands and in the case of certain classes of books it would be largely a library demand. Publishers may justify the claim of exclusive right to import books where they have arranged with a foreign author either directly or thru the publishing representative abroad. It is quite true that the "present privilege of importation, under the copyright act, recognizes the right of the foreign author, and by prohibiting importation of piratical copies incidentally protects his pecuniary rights."

"The substitute for the present importation clause permits copies of a foreign work, copyrighted without formalities under the terms of the International Copyright union, to be imported without question until American publication is registered and copies deposited here," after which the book may be imported for use and not for sale without further delay, "provided the American publisher, within ten days after written demand, declines or neglects to agree to supply the copy of the original edition demanded." This is a compromise between the 30 days as asked in order to protect the purchaser against unnecessary delay.

"I fear that the insistence of the committee upon the privilege of importation by libraries in the present form will lead to acrimonious dissension and prove a serious obstacle to entering the International copyright union. I hope, therefore, that the council will decide to give the A. L. A. committee such general instructions as would enable them to accept a reasonable compromise and to keep the A. L. A. in line with other classes concerned, both the publishers and print-

ers, who have each, from their own point of view, made reasonable concessions."

Considerable discussion as to conditions in other countries followed which brought out: that in order to secure the very desirable membership in the Berne convention, the International Copyright union asks that the United States shall do a thing that has not been required of any other nation seeking to enter the union. The Berne league specifically leaves the matter of the right of copyright protection to the individual country. If the United States repeals the type-setting clause, America can go into the Berne union without the loss of one shade of any right that American publishers possess. They will be even in a better position because, in order to get an American copyright, the foreign author will not have to bring his work here to be typed and set a second time.

After considerable more discussion a vote was called for and the resolution of the book buying committee was unanimously adopted. (See P. L. 27:23.)

The resolution in its revised form will be presented in the March number of PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Considerable discussion followed the introduction of the resolution of the committee on committees, at the close of which the resolution as revised was adopted.

The recommendations submitted by the committee on national certification and training brought on a most interesting discussion which is too long to record. It covered about the same area and ideas of previous discussions.

Mr Windsor of Illinois said, "I cannot support any scheme of national certification but I think that worked out by Dr Williamson and his committee is the best that anybody at any stage of the game could do. The country is too big to have supervision from one place. I believe, in educational affairs, each state should work alone."

Paul M. Paine of Syracuse, N. Y., had been invited to discuss the resolution, but as he was not present, his address was read by Dr A. H. Shearer of the Grosvenor library, Buffalo. He traced the development of the New York law and said that it would be futile for each of the 48 states to make its own examinations. The report of the committee was careful not to involve the approval of the details of the plan of certification worked out by the committee, but committed the association to the plans and purposes of voluntary certification.

In discussion, it was said that the voluntary examination scheme did not work. Mr Strohm said that the best thing was to make it just as hard as possible to get into library service by having the highest standards. If this is done, it must be done by law and not in any other way. The teachers in small towns as well as librarians would be very much more inferior and county superintendents would be compelled to take less well-prepared persons if the schools did not have certification. There are details in examination that the trustees would not be competent to pass on.

Mr Walter pointed out that certification is not of great value without personality. There should be an examination of everybody, library school graduate or not. The danger in this is that head librarians would lose their power of individual judgment and become afraid to "fire" a certified person who is not doing good work.

Mr Dudgeon said that while certification would not solve the question to any extent it would eliminate ignorant persons and give the trustees a dignified reason for not dealing with persons without the necessary background for bringing people and books together. A grading of library agencies, schools and training classes and a distinction between clerical and professional workers was pointed out as being important. Mr Rice of Wisconsin believed in certification by state au-

thorities but thought that the A. L. A. should form standards which would help the state to secure the right kind of legislation with regard to certification.

Mr Severance made a motion that the A. L. A. formulate standards of service and profession to be recommended for incorporation into the state laws and that it suggest methods by which the association could coöperate for securing proper legislation. The motion was carried.

Miss June R. Donnelly read a sketch of the life of Mrs Mary Salome Cutler Fairchild which was offered in the nature of a resolution. It was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

A resolution by J. I. Wyer of New York that the American Library Association again urge upon the Postmaster General the imperative need of such modification of the initial pound parcel post rate on books passing between any properly defined public library and its rural population, as is clearly possible within the limit of a desired self-paying character of the postal service, was adopted.

A letter from the curator of the United States naval academy at Annapolis pointed out the fact that they have a large variety of relics, trophies and archive material which he deemed worthy of preservation. A resolution was passed to the effect that the public interest and welfare of the naval service make it advisable that these be carefully preserved, accumulated and fully recorded.

Mr Ranck called attention to a letter from the National Association of Book Publishers asking if there was any way whereby they could help in creating a more favorable public opinion to increase the greater use of books by the public and whether, as a matter of policy, the A. L. A. wished the coöperation of the book publishers to create public opinion.

After considerable discussion as to how such coöperation might be taken by the public, by Dr Andrews, Mr

Dudgeon, Mr Roden, Miss Ahern, Miss West and Mr Bishop, it was suggested that the matter be referred to the Executive board with power to act. Miss Ahern said she thought, considering the friendly spirit shown by the publishers toward libraries as channels of book distribution in these latter days, and since the libraries really need the assistance of the very definite and helpful work which the publishers can do as between the people and the service of a library that the communication should receive due attention. It certainly was a question of policy as to whether this offer should be accepted and inasmuch as the Executive board had sent it to the council the letter ought not to be sent back to the Executive board again. She proposed that a committee of the council take the matter under consideration and form a decision that could be properly acted upon by the representatives of the librarians and forwarded to the publishers.

Mr Wellman offered such a resolution and after considerable discussion it was voted upon favorably.

There was nothing to report from the Carnegie Corporation nor is there likely to be until the new president is elected.

University librarians of the Middle West

The informal group of university librarians of the Middle West that has been conferring together, at the time of the mid-winter meeting dined together at the Cliff Dwellers club, to get ready for the Saturday morning session with the college librarians. W. W. Bishop, the first speaker, read a letter from Dr W. Dawson Johnston, offering the coöperation of the American library in Paris in the matter of exchange of duplicates that might be of interest to French libraries and also in the making up of lists of *desiderata*. Mr Bishop also described some of his recent book-buying experiences in Europe. He emphasized the importance of preliminary arrangements for a

book-buying trip, and especially the necessity for carefully prepared want lists. Quite as essential were lists of important sets and of holdings in special fields as a protection against duplication. A census of certain collections was prepared on catalog cards by hand and then reduced in size by the photostating process. These were bound in a form convenient to carry, and not only saved time and money, but will be valuable for future use. Mr Bishop found book stocks low except in Edinburgh, which impressed him as one of the best book markets. The Leipzig and Hague markets also proved to be very good.

Dr M. L. Raney spoke for the Book-Buying committee of the A. L. A. He emphasized the fact that general statements or complaints in regard to books are of no avail. One librarian wrote to the committee condemning modern book paper wholesale. Such complaints are useless, it is necessary to mention specific books to be of help to the committee. Dr Raney also said that it was needless to send to representatives at Washington any general communication in regard to the Fordney Tariff bill. Such criticisms must be specific and constructive to be of value. The brief to be presented to Senator Smoot was read by Dr Raney and endorsed by the meeting.

In the matter of copyright law, Dr Raney reported that the typothetae wish to make changes but want to trade their support for reasonable copyright legislation in compliance with their demand for protection as written into the Fordney Tariff bill.

Mr Hanson spoke for the Committee on Coöperative cataloging and reported that the items checked on a list submitted would be printed if the Library of Congress secured 50 subscribers for each series of cards, while for others, 100 subscribers would be required. Over 4000 sets have been completely analyzed. The recommendations of the committee with regard to series to be analyzed in the future by

the Library of Congress were unanimously approved.

The question of a national union list of serials was brought up for discussion, and Mr H. W. Wilson suggested that the scope of the Northern Central list already projected be broadened. He recommended the appointment of a committee of advice and approval in regard to this list. The following resolution introduced by Mr Gerould was adopted:

Resolved that the project for a union list of periodicals as presented by Mr Wilson be approved and that the A. L. A. executive board be requested to appoint a committee of three which shall have power from time to time to act: 1) in cooperation with Mr Wilson in working out a practicable plan of publication; 2) in an advisory capacity during the course of publication.

Mr Gerould mentioned the new forms of university library statistics to be collected by the American Library Association and told of some of the changes. The attempt will be made to get figures for the institutions as a whole, all out-lying departments such as college, departmental and seminar libraries, to be included. Regular and part-time members of the staff are to be listed separately, and the hours of work per week and vacation allowances will be added.

The afternoon session was in the form of a round table. Dr Raney spoke on a modification of the addressograph suitable for use in manifold catalog entries, and told of his experiments with a press made by a Baltimore firm, and with the multi-graph. There is good reason for hope that from these experiments may come a process that will reduce materially the cost of duplicating catalog cards.

Loose-leaf atlases were discussed, one librarian suggesting that the generic term should be changed to *lose-leaves*. Various devices for taking care of maps, including the Plan file of the Art Metal Company and the Yawman & Erbe vertical file, were described.

Both are thought to be more economical of space than the old-style flat drawers. The problem of storage of roller maps was touched upon. Several librarians reported upon economical methods of housing maps. The perennial question of the loss of books from the reference shelves was brought up—but not solved.

Mr Windsor presented a statement from the conference of Eastern college librarians in regard to the evaluation of Library Science degrees by the Association of American universities. A motion urging that the Association of American library schools be requested to take up the matter with the proper committee on higher degrees of the Association of American universities was carried.

Miss Jones, librarian of the Ohio State university, raised the question of more suitable titles for the professional workers on the staff of a university library. By professional workers she had reference to those members of the staff doing work which requires, in addition to general educational qualifications, such professional training as is given in a library school. Titles, in the minds of members of the faculty have a significance and library workers are entitled to such recognition. Such titles as cataloger, order assistant, and others, might be used in many different lines of business. More distinctive titles should be adopted. The title "librarian" should stand for something other than administration. Why should the title "assistant librarian" generally mean an understudy to the chief administrative officer of a library? No one thinks of the title "assistant professor" in that way. It was the sense of the meeting that the Executive Board should be asked to appoint a committee of University and College librarians to take up the whole matter of the ranking of not only the librarians but also the library assistants.

Dr Shearer representing both the American Historical Association and

the A. L. A. in the projected survey of resources of the American libraries, introduced the following motion which was adopted:

Resolved that the Executive Board be requested to appoint a committee to confer with and to unite the national historical, scientific and other learned societies in an effort to secure a survey in each field of the available research materials and to base on such surveys a program of collection which may be adopted by libraries.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

Middle West college librarians

The conference of the college librarians of the Middle West had an unusually good attendance. Ada M. Nelson of Knox college presided.

"Building up a college library outside of the immediate book needs of the instructor" was introduced by Miss Fairbanks of Cornell college, by telling of the plan at Cornell. The discussion developed the fact that the portion allotted to cultural purposes varied from one-tenth to one-half. Among some of the librarians, it was felt that this portion should not be too small as the needs of the student and university (also college) community are much wider than the needs of the instructor. The field covers modern drama, poetry, books of current interest, art, fiction, etc.

In introducing the subject, "How can the college library management help to stimulate research work on the part of the student?" Professor Root of Oberlin college said the stimulation of research work is the part of the faculty and not of the librarian. The librarian can only cooperate. One can render considerable service by borrowing from other libraries for both students and faculty. In this connection, Dr Richardson of Princeton emphasized the need of a joint list of research books up to 5,000,000 in number, grouped by sections of the country. About 2,000,000 can be found in this country. Two projects already made toward this end are a cooperative list, like the list of European histories, and the list of special collections as now

proposed by Mr J. T. Gerould. A formal letter to the faculty at the beginning of the year offering service and cooperation, will often bring good results.

A paper on "Relation of the college librarian to the college faculty," written by Miss Grace Perkins of Wilberforce university, was read by Miss Lowes of Washington and Jefferson college. A discussion on the ability and willingness of the librarian to serve followed. Opposition was made to the common belief that a librarian must be a "walking dictionary and a living encyclopedia." It was more to be preferred that he know how and where to get the information wanted and with this ability to work hand in hand with the faculty. This led to the discussion of the social privileges with the faculty, including a seat among them, a vote at faculty meetings, etc. The academic relations varied. In universities and large college libraries, the librarian is given the rank of full professor; in the smaller college libraries, he is full professor in a few instances, more often associate or assistant professor; and in the others, he is an administrative officer. In all cases, the librarian should have a seat in the faculty and should assume the corresponding duties. He should measure up to the qualities of the teaching force and should insist upon his rank.

Professor Root began the discussion on the "Use of student help" by saying, "Student help is very useful in regard to things that it's useful for." In the libraries represented, students are employed only in subordinate places: delivery desk, page work, mechanical preparation of books, and an occasional student is used for the filing of cards. Student help, he maintained, is not economical. Some librarians stated that they employed more boys than girls as they found them more reliable for all-round work. An interesting account of the cost of student help at the University of Chicago library was

given by Mr Henry. To lessen cost and receive better service, he is beginning a new method of employing less student help and more apprentices. This led to the subject of recruiting for library work, and the importance of it.

The subject of "Exchange of periodicals and magazines" was also introduced by Professor Root. He maintained that on the size of the library depends how much you can do with exchanges. Oberlin has at present 127,000 volumes of duplicates and lists of these are sent out upon request. Nobody can afford to place a price on these and expect in the long run the thing to even itself up. Professor Root said to think of duplicates as something to pass on to others. If you administer them in this spirit and do not look too closely for returns, but take all you can get and give all you can, you get rich returns. The handling of duplicates generally costs more than one can get out of it. Lists are expensive, second hand dealers give but little, but to get it off one's shelf is a good plan.

Miss Mitchell of Milwaukee-Downer college read for us her delightful paper on first editions. An interesting discussion followed on the importance of knowing first editions. There was a general opinion that for college libraries great care has to be given the purchase of first editions but that it pays to watch for them.

The subject of the "Apportionment of the book fund among departments" resolved itself into two definite schemes: for the larger libraries, pooling; for the smaller, division by units. Pooling is the best way theoretically but small funds make it impractical. The method used at Oberlin might work well. Fix a norm (at Oberlin it is \$150), for each department and depart from this for larger or smaller amounts, according to the immediate need of the department. In some college libraries, books are purchased from the laboratory fees.

The subject of "Library deposit to cover fines" was merely touched upon. Librarians accustomed to such a deposit are very much in favor of it.

Normal school librarians

The chairman, Arthur Cunningham, librarian of the Indiana state normal school, Terre Haute, opened the meeting by stating the aims of the meeting to be 1) to discuss the question as to whether school libraries should be developed directly by the school or by the public library, 2) to inform ourselves as to what was actually being done in regard to the supervision and standardization of school libraries in the various states.

Mr Rice, supervisor of school libraries in Wisconsin, talked on "School libraries and school success." He said that the problem of school libraries was to convince school authorities that the school library was necessary for school success.

The important duties of the Normal School library are, 1) to train prospective teachers in the use of books and libraries, 2) to teach Normal students how to teach children the use of the library, using the model school to demonstrate practical methods, 3) to demonstrate in the model school ways of having much good reading done so as to develop good reading tastes and habits, 4) to train teacher librarians.

Miss Della Northey, organizer of School and Institution libraries in Indiana, talked on "Fitting library service to school needs." She reviewed briefly California's law which provides for a definite contract between high schools and county libraries for service; between elementary schools and the county library. In the latter case, the library fund is turned over to the county library in return for book service and supplementary material.

In Oregon, the State library which supervises school libraries, passes the responsibility over to the county library, the school library becoming a branch of the county library altho the

books have the mark of ownership of the school district and records are kept separately.

In Indiana, a survey had been made of high school libraries which showed among other things, only nine school libraries with a full time librarian, no definite plan for instruction in the use of books and libraries, and no credit given for same.

The committee appointed for the purpose decided to recommend 1) That the minimum fund of \$1 per pupil be spent each year for the purchase of books and the necessary rebinding, the sum to be reduced to \$0.50 per pupil where a public library exists, if so desired; 2) That the selection of books be made from the certified list and its supplements; 3) That the organization of school libraries be urged. This program by the State department of education, has been cordially received. An educational survey of the state, preliminary to that to be made by the Rockefeller Foundation, is now in process and after that definite standards will be set for all schools. The Commission has been invited to outline the library standards for different types of schools.

Miss Adeline Zachert, director of School Libraries for the Department of public instruction of Pennsylvania talked on the Pennsylvania program for school libraries. She said:

The plans and policies are toward the ideal of "an equal educational opportunity for every boy and girl in the commonwealth."

The School Libraries division of the Department of public instruction has almost a year of activity behind it. Among the actual accomplishments in the improving of school library conditions in the State, the following may be mentioned:

1) Survey of library conditions in the state by personal visits of the Director.

2) The preparing and issuing of carefully selected lists to serve as a

guide in the upbuilding of school libraries.

3) The outlining of minimum attainable standards for the administration of libraries in State normal schools and high schools.

4) The establishment of teacher-librarian courses in two of the State normal schools.

5) A conference of librarians of the State normal schools for the discussion of the details of management of the libraries in these schools and particularly for the developing of policies leading toward better instruction in the use of books for all pupils in training in the normal schools.

In the annual reports which high schools submit to the State department, definite questions relating to the library are answered, which show conditions and progress of library service in the schools.

Miss Zachert closed her address by stating that she had reached the conclusion that the school library should be a *school* rather than a *public library project*. The school library should be considered the book laboratory of the school, it should be housed in the school, and should be under the control of the school administration on the same basis as the other school laboratories. Miss Zachert advocated cooperation between the school library and the public library in urging pupils to become members of the public library and to establish the habit of using the public library. The two types of libraries should maintain friendly relations and where the public library has a surplus supply of books it may supplement the school library with general reading matter. Miss Zachert pointed out that the best interest of both libraries are secured when there are two libraries each supplying the needs of its patrons, the school library in and for the school, the public library for the community.

Miss Wood, supervisor of School libraries in Minnesota talked on "The Work in Minnesota." She said that

she felt very strongly that school libraries should be part of the public library system wherever possible and that in Minnesota the library program put the public library in the place of leader.

The State director of the Library division, while having charge of all state library work, stresses the public library, while the assistant-director stresses the school library. Such a plan is recommended for the local public library, the head librarian laying emphasis upon the work with adults and the assistant librarian upon work with young people.

Close cooperation with the other divisions of the Department of Education is carried on; such as 1) Membership of the director of libraries on the Committee for the division of state aid, 2) The preparation of library standards for different types of schools, 3) The preparation of library courses of study, 4) The library training project in county institutes carried on jointly by the Rural school and the Library divisions.

Some of the results of Institute work were:

1 The importance of the rural school library is being recognized by teachers and trustees of 6000 rural schools.

2 Instructors have been tireless in devising new methods of presenting these lessons and wish the course continued next year.

3 School supply companies have been stimulated to include library mending material and equipment in their catalogs.

Purposeful state aid is the cornerstone of Minnesota's educational structure. The school development of the state under the stimulus of state aid has outstripped the library development without state aid. There are 150 public libraries in Minnesota, 12 counties having none, as contrasted with 243 high school libraries, 269 graded school libraries, 6181 state aided rural school libraries.

The contract system between school

and public library in which the State Aid money is turned over to the public library for certain specific returns in service, etc., has been worked out with success in Pine Island, International Falls, and other places.

Mr Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State normal school, Emporia, presented the "Measuring stick for normal school libraries," a preliminary report on standards for normal schools. (See PUBLIC LIBRARIES 26:61-63.)

He reviewed the report item by item and the principal points made in the correspondence he had received in regard to it. Many letters expressed commendation, gratitude for an attempt to formulate standards and remarked upon the usefulness of such a report in obtaining what was needed in a local situation. One criticism was that no provision was made for the small county and city normal. Mr Kerr also said that the number necessary for the staff, according to the report, was based on a library opened 60 or 70 hours a week.

In the discussion following the presentation of the report, the question came up as to whether a B. S. degree requirement could be added as an alternative to the B. A. and A. M. as many library schools granted only B. S. degree. Such an arrangement Mr Kerr said could be made, that situation having not previously occurred to the committee.

A very lively discussion on the relationship between public and school libraries followed till a late hour.

The second session was opened by Mr C. M. Curry, professor of Literature at the Indiana State normal school, Terre Haute. His subject was "standards in children's literature." Quoting from several critics, he stated that among other things, children's literature should possess terseness, simplicity, a certain amount of improbability, no complexity of incident and that the verse for children should have a lilting quality.

He emphasized the necessity for giving the good book a good chance to influence the child. A small selection of the better books with right conditions for reading them was best. The danger in these days is that children have too much to read. Illustrating from his own childhood, he spoke of the very few books he was able to obtain and that, indifferent as they may have been, he was able to draw much pleasure, inspiration and knowledge from them because his resources in this respect were so limited. Along this line he emphasized the value of reading aloud to children.

At the close of Mr Curry's speech, a motion that Miss Ahern be asked to publish it in PUBLIC LIBRARIES was enthusiastically carried.

Mrs Winifred L. Davis of the Wisconsin library school then gave a talk on "Maximum results with minimum instruction." Illustrating with an outline, copies of which were given to each person present, she told what she had found to be the minimum amount of material to be included in lessons on the use of the library to be given to children. Her experience with teachers had shown her that such information was appreciated, for so often the time allowed for such instruction was so limited. See p. —.

Miss Bertha Hatch, librarian-teacher, Cleveland school of education, presented "The Normal School library and children's reading." She said as librarian-teacher, she taught the use of the library, story-telling, and juvenile literature in the Junior college of the School of education. The graduates of this school go into the public schools of Cleveland as teachers and thus indirectly she reaches a large number of children. Furthermore, the children of the observation schools are reached directly, those in the building coming as classes into the library once a week for books to read, and in groups any time of the day for reference work.

The library hour has been most successful since introduced two years ago,

in guiding and stimulating children's reading. Each week the pupil teachers or, in some cases, Miss Hatch, herself, in the observation schools have a library hour for the children. This library hour may take any one of several forms. Sometimes the teacher reads aloud or tells a story, sometimes the children do this, poems are generally read or recited, sometimes favorite books are discussed, again, puzzle games and riddles about books in the library, made up by the children, are the feature of the hour. The last not only fixes in the minds of the children the titles and authors of books but also stimulates the reading of certain books.

During the summer sessions, Miss Hatch has conferences with teachers on children's reading in which different types of books are discussed, such as books suitable to the different grades, chivalry stories, classics for children, pioneer stories, etc., one conference, on children's books grown-ups enjoy being particularly successful.

All these various methods of giving teachers an idea of children's books have been reflected in the added interest of the children in the library which the student, going into the Cleveland system as teacher, has stimulated.

Miss Elva Rulon, librarian, State teachers college, Peru, Nebraska, presented a "Summary of reports from 29 normal school libraries, compiled from a questionnaire on magazines." The report gave the agents used, per cent of the book fund used for magazines, amount of duplication for classrooms, factors determining binding of magazines, the part of the subscription list bound, bindery employed, and rules in regard to the circulation of the magazines.

Miss Margaret Dunbar of the Ohio normal school at Kent was elected chairman for next year.

From forty to fifty a man must move upward or the falling off in the vigor of life, will carry him downward.—
Holmes.

A. L. A. Matters

The Executive Board held two meetings in Chicago, December 28 and 31. Some of the important transactions were as follows:

Secretary Milam was authorized to represent the A. L. A. at the annual meeting of the National Association of Book Publishers in New York City, January 7.

On the recommendation of the treasurer, E. D. Tweedell, the Chicago Trust Company was designated as assistant-treasurer of the war funds.

The financial report and budgets will be printed in the January *A. L. A. Bulletin*. The budget reported by the secretary and chairman of the finance committee was approved. The president and secretary were authorized to apportion the committee funds. The budget provides \$24,000 for hospital library work for 1922.

A resolution was passed that the A. L. A. catalog be made to cover the years 1921-22.

That the graded list of books for schools prepared by the committee of the Library department of the N. E. A. be published by the A. L. A.

That the new edition of the "Guide to reference books" by Miss I. G. Mudge be published.

That the list of books for children proposed by Miss Clara W. Hunt be approved for publication.

That the list of popular books in science submitted by Dr G. F. Bowerman be used as a basis for a list to be printed and sold in bulk for distribution.

It was agreed to publish a revised edition of Cannon's bibliography of library economy if sufficient advance subscriptions could be obtained to do so without serious loss.

The plan for having Miss Harriet C. Long prepare a county library handbook as an A. L. A. publication was approved.

The preparation of a list of books for

high schools by the editorial staff of the *Booklist* was authorized.

A monograph on children's library work by Miss Bogle and Miss Power was authorized.

The secretary was authorized to publish brief reading lists and reading courses without specific approval in each case, of the Editorial committee or the Executive board.

A new assistant for the publication department was authorized with a salary to be paid from funds set aside for publication.

The secretary was instructed to inform chairmen of committees who are in doubt as to what action they ought to take when confronted by perplexing situations, to refer the matter in question to the president to be laid before the Executive board for advice before taking action.

A committee to continue the investigation of the salary question was authorized.

Secretary Milam issued at holiday time an informal statement of the work done by the A. L. A. in 1921, especially during the last few months of the year. A few of the points in it are:

The membership of the A. L. A. is 5307. The number of live registrations in the Employment service runs between 150 and 250.

The collection of building plans and pictures is being brought up-to-date and duplicate copies of the best plans are being made for outside use.

Requests for books are received with depressing frequency in view of the fact that absolutely nothing can be done to meet them. The suggestion is made that perhaps libraries would like to get in touch with such situations for the purpose of sending occasional gifts of their duplicate books. The association spent \$1000 for up-to-date books for Coblenz on the suggestion from Ex-president Bishop. The hospital service has been transferred to the government altho the A. L. A.

is continuing two salaries and still pays some of the incidental expenses.

Effort is being made to put in permanent and accessible form the material relating to the library war service for historical record.

There were 43 publications issued in 1921 ranging in size from four-page leaflets to bound volumes. There were 78 sets of two rather elaborate exhibits issued. The total distribution of publications during 1921 is estimated at 275,000. An increase in subscriptions to the *Booklist* is noted, notwithstanding the increase of one-third in price, and the loss of 500 bulk subscriptions, the subscription list now numbering 5031. There were 64 books brailled thru the A. L. A. and five numbers of the *Booklist* of Revised Braille have been issued.

The Newberry library of Chicago has given consent for the occupation of some of its basement rooms for storage. There was a net gain of 49 per cent in the sale of A. L. A. publications, equalling \$7665. The gain in receipts for membership is 23 per cent. Increased activities at A. L. A. quarters have all resulted in an increase of work.

The A. L. A. conference for 1922 will be held at Detroit, June 26 to July 1 at the Hotel Statler.

While definite plans for the meetings, programs, etc., are not yet complete, they will not be different from those of former years. Sections, library schools, affiliated societies, etc., will be provided for.

Other hotels nearby the Statler will be at the service of the librarians and the rates for accommodations range from \$2 to \$7, and meals may be had at all prices. Orders for reservations will not be entered before February 15, directly with the hotel.

Mr Adam Strohm of the Detroit public library is the secretary of the local committee.

More detailed information will be sent out thru various channels and at various times until June 20.

Library Meetings

Chicago—The December meeting of the Chicago library club took the form of round tables. The meeting was held in the new building of the John Crerar library which affords excellent space for this type of meeting.

After a general assembly in the main reading room, groups scattered to the various floors and rooms for individual sections.

The section discussing the library's relation to other organizations and to non-library patrons was in charge of Mr Carl H. Milam. Meetings in the library and service to other agencies were thoroly discussed. Other topics were omitted for lack of time.

The medical libraries, under the leadership of J. Christian Bay, discussed the availability of new periodicals, problems of classification, student readers, losses and the means of their prevention.

The reference group under the chairmanship of Wm. Stetson Merrill of the Newberry library, brought up the question of making more generally known, among the libraries of Chicago and vicinity, the location of special works of reference. The continuance of a new list of serials was also discussed.

Financial periodicals were discussed by a group under the leadership of Sue M. Wuchter, librarian of the Continental and Commercial bank. The outstanding discussion related to the better indexing of financial periodicals and the location of bound volumes of financial periodicals in Chicago.

In the catalog group, under A. G. S. Josephson of the John Crerar library, economies in reprinting, arrangement of compound words and names and means of determining an author's nationality were discussed.

Miss Jessie M. Woodford of the Public library, led a group in the discussion of the use of public documents. Various opinions were offered as to the best methods and results obtained from the intelligent use of documents.

Training for librarianship was presented in a group led by Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle. There was a general expression of the opinion that a college education and one or two years of professional training were essential for the library worker if librarianship is to progress as a profession.

MARGARET ELY,
Secretary.

Indiana— The annual meeting of the Library trustees' association was held in Indianapolis, November 17-18. There were 82 registered and more than 100 persons present at the various meetings. There were 53 public libraries represented by 68 trustees. The chairman of the meeting was Edmund L. Craig of the Public library board of Evansville. Mr Craig's address is to appear in full later.

The members discussed the following topics: The board secretary, Mrs W. R. Davidson, Evansville; The tax levy, Judge Ora L. Wildermuth, Gary; What the commission owes the board, William J. Hamilton, Public library commission; The furnishing of opportunities for reading as a function of government, Michael F. Gallagher, Chicago, Ill.; Avenues of city extension; Training and salaries of junior assistants; Income and budget problems; Complaints; Special problems and opportunities of the school board libraries; Publicity problems; The library in rented quarters; Township extension service and Taking the library to the rural community.

William J. Hamilton in speaking of the Public library commission emphasized its obligation of possessing a vision covering the state as a whole and a plan of ultimate service for every community and for every individual. The strength of the commission as a source of counsel, comes from looking from a broader viewpoint than a single year and a single locality. He stressed the points of leadership, inspiration, wise counsel and assistance which encourages local efforts, and the frank discouragement of the mediocre. He

said the library commission had an obligation to each library but a greater obligation to all and to the state.

The evening address was given by Michael F. Gallagher of the Public library board of Evanston, Illinois. Mr Gallagher spoke of the progress of the development of the library in the Middle West in which Indiana has always had a leading part. He named the library as the institution that furnishes the best and most convenient opportunity for knowledge and mental development. It is the duty of trustees to awaken to a realization of the educational value of good book service to every interest in their community, and above all, to a realization that means must be secured for such service. The levy under which the public library operates should be sufficient to permit extension and development. The finances should be on a permanent and satisfactory foundation so as to make it safe to adopt policies for larger service.

On Friday morning, the meeting resolved itself into round tables and committee meetings where problems of special interest to those concerned were discussed—salaries, training of assistants, book distribution, budgets and income problems and complaints.

There was a round table for cities of 10,000 population and over and a second for cities of 2500 to 10,000. The discussions ranged over probable perplexities of administration, reaching the final conclusion that coöperation and understanding are the factors that can solve all difficulties. The trustees of the towns under 2500 in population were much concerned about extension thru township and other library units that will allow sufficient income to secure capable library service.

"The library and school opportunities" was presented by Miss Della F. Northey of the Library commission. Miss Northey pronounced the dictum that unless the public libraries rise to the occasion the school needs will be met in some other way. In

many places strong school libraries have been organized, minimizing the public library's acquaintance with the pupils.

The meeting closed with a banquet, a most enjoyable feature, where 70 trustees and librarians listened to statements concerning conditions of library service from those who largely control the finances. A member of the State tax board explained the difficulty under which the board works and rejoiced that out of 207 tax supported libraries whose boards had fixed the library tax rate in September, only five had had that rate protested. The year before, almost every library in the state had had its rate protested. A messenger from the governor's office spoke forcefully of the library trustee's opportunity in the contribution to the community departments. A most enjoyable address was that given by Miss Jennie M. Flexner of the Public library of Louisville, entitled "Remarks from the ranks."

The conference closed with an amusing "chalk talk" by Chic Jackson, a cartoonist on an Indianapolis paper.

Officers elected for 1922 are: President, Mrs W. S. Denny, Anderson; vice-president, M. P. Hill, Francisville; secretary, Rev M. H. Kraus, Galveston; treasurer, Mrs J. H. Chapman, Rensselaer. Members at large of the executive committee: Edmund L. Craig, Evansville; Mrs William Conrad, Warsaw; Mrs T. E. Huston, Waveland; Wm. J. Hamilton, secretary, Public library commission. Delegate to the A. L. A. council, Mrs W. A. Denny; alternate, Wm. J. Hamilton.

Pennsylvania—The Pennsylvania library club held its meeting on January 9 in the Philadelphia Commercial museum.

Dr William P. Wilson, director of the museum, gave a very interesting and comprehensive history and description of the museum contents and its extensive use.

Charles R. Toothaker, curator, told in detail of the educational work of the

museum maintained for the entertainment and instruction of manufacturers and the general public. The museum contains hundreds of exhibits illustrating the customs and costumes of the people and the products of all the countries of the world.

Special courses of lectures are given in the museum for classes from the schools and colleges of Philadelphia and vicinity. These lectures cover subjects in geography, commerce, and industry. The museum loans, free of cost, to school teachers in Pennsylvania, material of all kinds.

Mr Dudley Bartlett, chief of the Foreign Trade bureau, explained the work of his department. "Thousands of manufacturers," he said, "are furnished with information on all matters of foreign trade." "Years of work and large expenditure of money have placed this bureau where it is prepared to meet the needs of American manufacturers and the requirements of foreign markets."

Mr John J. Macfarlane of the Commercial museum gave an interesting account of the work of the library which is maintained for the use of the officials of the museum and not for the use of the public. It collects official bulletins of every foreign country, consular reports, leading trade journals and dailies. Books are loaned to libraries but not to individuals. The library has a collection of foreign and domestic directories.

The meeting closed with moving pictures of some of Pennsylvania's leading industries.

The officers of the club for 1922 are: President, Asa Don Dickinson, librarian, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; first vice-president, Dr A. S. W. Rosenbach, 1320 Walnut street, Philadelphia; second vice-president, Elizabeth V. Kelly, librarian, Apprentices' free library, Philadelphia; treasurer, Bertha S. Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia, Philadelphia; secretary, Martha Lee Coplin, Free li-

brary of Philadelphia, chief of department of public documents.

* * * * *

The Puget Sound library club is an organization of library workers in and near the vicinity of Puget Sound. It is most informal in its organization and conduct of business so that the real pleasure and help that come from such informality are much in evidence in the work of the club.

The club meets in various libraries and a member from the locality where the meeting is held acts as president, and arranges for the program of each successive meeting.

The club was welcomed to Tacoma on December 30 by Bishop Frederick W. Keator, president of the board of trustees of the Tacoma public library. Bishop Keator was instrumental in bringing the first trained children's librarian to the Pacific Coast.

Children's work was the topic for discussion at this meeting. Miss Annabel Porter, head of the Children's department of the Tacoma public library, gave a paper on children's work, and the paper was discussed by Miss Mable Ashley, librarian of the Everett public library, Miss Lillian Sutherland, head of the children's department of the Seattle public library, and Miss Lauretta Cole, head of the schools division, Seattle public library. Mrs. Lottie H. King, a teacher in the Tacoma public schools, gave a talk on the "Socialized Recitation," and with a group of third grade children, gave a very practical illustration of this method, which was a very enjoyable exercise. "Silent Reading" was discussed by Miss Helen Laurie of the Seattle public schools, and "Project Method" by Miss Claudia Hill of the Tacoma public schools.

The day was felt to be one of pleasure and profit.

Miss Ellen Howe of the library of the University of Washington was elected president of the club for the next meeting.

Illinois Library Association

Correction: Thru a clerical error in reporting the proceedings of the last meeting of the Illinois library association, Mr Edward D. Tweedell was named as having been elected first vice-president for the coming year; Miss Martha Wilson, librarian of the Lincoln library, Springfield, was elected to that office.
J. S. C.

An appeal to the librarians of Illinois to become members of the Illinois library association has been sent out by Mary J. Booth, chairman of the membership committee. The committee has in mind to make the year 1922 the banner year in the number of new members enrolled. The appeal is sent out to every librarian and trustee in Illinois to join the association. The committee seeks to obtain the names of every potential member, including librarians and trustees, in the state and asks that such names be sent to Mary J. Booth of the State teachers' college, Charleston, Illinois.

The District library meetings for Illinois are scheduled as follows:

February: Chicago, 3; Freeport, 6; Mendota 7; Bloomington, 14; Galesburg, 15; Davenport (Ia.), 16; Jacksonville, 21; Hamilton, 24.

March: Danville, 2; Charleston, 6; Olney, 7; Belleville, 8; Marion, 15; Litchfield, 17.

Two general meetings will be held each day and a special meeting for trustees will be held in the afternoons.

Atlantic City Meetings

The annual meeting of the New Jersey library association and the Pennsylvania library club will be held in the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, Friday and Saturday, April 28 and 29.

It is most likely that the American Library Institute will hold a meeting at Atlantic City, April 28.

A meeting that is to be held in the assembly hall of the Boston chamber of commerce on February 2, had its inception in the Boston public library. The meeting is to be under the aus-

pices of the Boston chamber of commerce, the trustees of the Boston public library, the Massachusetts library club and the Special Libraries association of Boston, who invite the business men of "Greater Boston" and other persons who may be interested, to meet to discuss the subject, "Information resources of Greater Boston."

The president of the Boston chamber of commerce, Mr Everett Morss, will preside and Mr C. F. D. Belden, librarian, Boston public library, will introduce the speakers. Dr Alexander Mann, chairman of the trustees of the Boston public library, will speak from the standpoint of the Boston public library. Other speakers will be Mr D. N. Handy of the Insurance Library association of Boston, who will speak from the standpoint of special libraries, and Mr H. T. Dougherty, president of the Massachusetts library club, who will speak from the standpoint of suburban public libraries, and a business man who uses the library in daily affairs will be the fourth speaker.

It is thought that these meetings will bring about a solidarity of interest in library affairs in "Greater Boston" that will be of substantial benefit to all concerned. It is hoped to make the meetings somewhat continuous and the Boston public library is already planning to invite the members of the Chamber of commerce to some meeting in the near future, with the idea of fostering their interest in the library service.

To render meritorious service and refrain from egotism—to appreciate recognition but scorn applause—to earnestly study and conscientiously produce—to do your work well, as much for the love of the work itself as for your weekly pay—to practice self-denial and grant benevolent consideration to others; that is the principle of progress that pushes men up the ladder of success.

None need fear that they will not fully share in the progress they promote, for every man's work is a silent and insistent declaration of his true worth.

Interesting Things in Print

Miss Katherine Pierce, assistant librarian at Visalia, California, has issued a volume of verse with the Bible story of Isaac and Rebekah as the foundation.

A new firm, the Arrow Book Company, 347 Fifth Ave., New York, has been organized and will specialize in architectural and technical works of all publishers.

The annual *Publications* of the Historical Society of Southern California recently issued contains an eight page article on the Henry E. Huntington library by Dr George Watson Cole, the librarian.

An interesting bit of library publicity is that sent out by the Public library of Spokane, Washington, under the title "Budget and estimates." The relations of the various factors in the problems are illustrated by graphs.

A beautiful leaflet containing a quotation from Seneca as to the process by which one may gain tranquility of soul, carried the New Year's greeting of John Cotton Dana of the Public library of Newark, N. J. to his friends.

The matter published in the *London Studio* has, until recently, formed the main part of the *International Studio* issued by John Lane, but this condition no longer exists and the two publications are entirely separate. A special announcement of *The Studio* will be found on another page.

The *Library Bulletin* of the state college of Washington, Debate series No. 26, contains material for use in the coming Interscholastic high school debate on the topic "Resolved that the principle of a sales-tax be adopted and added to the general taxing system of the Federal government.

The premier elect of Canada, the Hon W. L. MacKenzie, won considerable earlier renown by his book "Industry and humanity." He was for some time editor of the *Labor Gazette*.

Any one who is primarily interested in the problems of labor and capital from the human standpoint, will find Mr MacKenzie's writings most illuminating.

What appears undoubtedly to be a very satisfactory handbook on the subject is that issued under the title, "Practical law made plain." It is prepared by Judson S. West, justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, written after 40 years experience at the bar and on the bench. The style of the book is simple and personal and makes the contents very readable and human. The chapter on legal aphorisms contains plain, every-day directions which, if followed in other lines of action, would lead to successful results as well as in the law.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Education states that the library of the Bureau of Education has compiled 48 new bibliographies and brought up to date 206 of the earlier reference lists. Because of the lack of funds, the issue of the monthly educational publications was curtailed. A new edition of the statistics of the public and school libraries will soon be issued in cooperation with the Committee on state relations of the A. L. A.

A reading room has been assigned adjoining the library which has greatly facilitated the use of the library by all classes of persons.

The D. Van Nostrand Company is issuing cards, catalog size, descriptive of the books which they are publishing. These cards will be sent to those who would like to receive them. Placed on file, they form an order list or at least a source of bibliographical titles at hand, to collect which would consume a considerable amount of time and labor. This is something which librarians and publishers have both been toiling with for some time. In two or three instances the plan of issuing cards has been made of considerable value but it has not been carried to the extent to reveal its real importance.

An interesting document from the pen of George Winthrop Lee, librarian for Stone & Webster of Boston, is one which sets out in admirable form specifications for conventions. This is applicable for library conventions or for any other kind. The subject is gone into with considerable minutia by Mr Lee, but the sum and substance of his presentation is that definite arrangements for a convention should be made as far ahead as possible and all details should be in the hands of responsible and interested persons. Close communication should be held between those responsible for the arrangements, the program, the place of the meeting, the time, etc. In short, a convention should be considered an *important piece of business* on the part of those who have it in charge.

A valuable document in the history of library collections of the present time is that prepared under the title of The John Rylands library: A brief history of 21 years work, by Mr Henry Guppy, M. A., librarian of the institution. The review was written to commemorate the library's coming of age and was first published in the library's *Bulletin*.

It is reissued in book form, with some additional matter in the shape of illustrations to illuminate the text.

The John Rylands library is world famous for its collection of early books, special editions, fine and famous bindings and for the exquisite beauty of the building itself. These things are very adequately brought out in the review which in itself is a bit of fine book making from Longmans, Green & Company.

The first number of the long-discussed *Standard Catalog Bimonthly* made its appearance thru the H. W. Wilson Company at the end of 1921. Its name indicates its character and frequency. It aspires to be the special help of the really small libraries, "with a book fund of from fifty to a few hundred dollars."

The prospectus sounds as if there were no A. L. A. *Booklist* (which there certainly is, growing better every time). Many of the entries are copied from the *Book Review Digest*. The bibliographical details are similar to most other bulletins and lists of books. A bimonthly, it will be cumulated once a year. This first number contains 176 titles but subsequent numbers will contain about 50, making, in all, about 300 titles a year. The list of periodicals used for reviews is above reproach.

One may question the real need for such a publication, but the H. W. Wilson Company is a successful publisher; and one hesitates to question a project from that source.

An educational periodical published in Manila under the name of the *Philippine Education* has a very enlightening article on "School libraries' opportunity," written by J. W. Osborn, assistant to the Director of education in the Philippine Islands.

The school libraries play a large part in the educational development of the Philippines, and often are the only opportunity besides the press for after school education.

There are 2,060 school libraries, out of 6876 schools, containing 351,134 books, the average size of the libraries being 170 volumes. In addition, a great number of newspapers and magazines are distributed. These libraries are mostly in the grade and primary schools.

Philippine Education says, however, that too much attention has been given to the establishment of high school libraries and libraries in municipal centers, and too little attention to the barrios libraries. There are 4800 barrios, a unit of rural extension, that have no school libraries at all.

Newton M. Dutt, state librarian of Baroda and reader to H. H., Maharaja Gaekwar, has been appointed by the latter, curator of the libraries of Baroda state to succeed the late lamented J. S. Kudalkar, M. A., LL. B.

A handbook of the Baroda library department giving a description of the Baroda library movement and the resulting extension of library service has been prepared. The library spirit evident in the material in the handbook gives expectation of large things to come from the library service. The report of the Central library and its many branches thruout the state is a familiar sign of the place of the library in the educational, social and industrial activities of Baroda.

The organization of the library in Baroda was inaugurated by William A. Borden of Connecticut. Evidently Mr Borden's work left the western library spirit behind it, tho it has been a source of regret that the Decimal classification which has fast become the accepted system thruout the world was not used. Instead Mr Borden instituted what he terms the Borden classification and the Borden alphabetizing code, the former based on the alphabet, while the latter extends from 100 to 999.

No. 25 of the Useful Reference series issued by the F. W. Faxon Company includes European war fiction in English and personal narratives. These bibliographies were prepared by Miss Loleta I. Dawson and Marion Davis Hunting.

The preface states that the number of volumes in this one division alone is so large that any bibliography at this time can merely hope to serve as a beginning to the subject, and yet the volume has attempted a complete bibliography as far as the study has gone. The choice was confined to American sources and, except for three novels about Alsace-Lorraine, none have been included whose setting was not within the war months, August, 1914 and Armistice day. Fiction dealing with reconstruction and other after-war problems will make a subject by themselves. Fiction that only touches on war problems or that is highly improbable, has been omitted. The groupings have been made according

to the country that forms the background of each story and sub-divisions mark the chief war interest discussed.

Doubtless this will form a very valuable, because helpful, guide in finding a pathway thru the enormous amount of printed material which the great disaster produced.

The Cleveland public library issues an occasional little leaflet entitled *Books—Information—Service*. A recent slip in the series contains an extract from an article in the *Bookman* for February, 1920, entitled *Cobwebs on the family library* by Lucy Elliot Keeler, member of the library board of Freemont, Ohio.

The quotation from the article contains a world of suggestion for any library:

"The public library must become the central depot for the mass of books used by any community. Common as the public library is now, it must become ubiquitous; and by a more flexible system of interlibrary loans, traveling libraries, hand and post deliveries; by augmented, trained service and by ample financial support, meet the daily needs of individuals and families. Memoranda lists should include the personal call at the library or the telephone order, as much as the call at the market or the department store."

Book Notes

A boy in his teens is again the hero of a new novel, *Charmed circle*, altho in this case he is *deus ex machina*, instead of principal in a romance.

The charmed circle is made up of several Americans residing at a Paris pension, a Spanish divorced wife of the guardian of the boy, and a few others who come within the boy's circle of friends or relatives. Each is graphically sketched with a kindly satiric pen by Mr Jewell, who seemingly chuckles with his readers over his characters. One mentally makes over the book into a comedy of manners rather than the usual movie outcome of a good novel.

The title applies as well to the heart of Paris, the references to which will

cause any lover of that capital to turn again to his map and pictures, visualizing Kenneth's street in the Latin Quarter, or his favorite tea resort or his expeditions across the Seine.

While charm, humor, and keen character drawing are its positive qualities, this first novel should also be endorsed for its absence of those so-called "strong" features which have made so many modern novels unpleasant reading.

This is a book* which will prove even more useful to librarians than Mr Dickinson's first collection published in 1915. While the new volume contains only 18 plays as compared with the 20 plays in the first series, yet the new book gives a wider range of foreign plays, of which six have not before been published in English. The first collection included plays written mostly between 1890 and 1910, while of the new collection one third were produced between 1910 and 1920 and all save three, since 1900. This book has a critical preface, a much longer and more carefully analyzed bibliography, and is printed in larger type, for which we are grateful.

There have been several collections of plays published in the last two years, among them H. L. Cohen's *One-act plays by modern authors*, which gives 16 plays; R. B. Mantle's *Best plays of 1919-1920*, which gives only extracts from the plays; A. M. Smith's *Short plays by representative authors*, a collection of 12 short plays; and *Fifty contemporary one-act plays*, edited by F. Shay and P. Lovering, which covers the one field of drama. Mr Dickinson's book is the only collection giving the full text of so many long and important plays.

*Chief contemporary dramatists, T. H. Dickinson, ed. Second series; eighteen plays from the recent drama of England, Ireland, America, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Russia, and Scandinavia. Houghton Mifflin, 1921.

Subscription Books Evaluated

A new leaflet has been issued by the Pacific Northwest library association thru its Subscription Book committee. The object of the bulletin is to carry to the libraries represented in the Pacific Northwest library association an opinion of the books offered thru subscription agencies. The committee that will act for 1921-1922 consists of Miss E. R. Rockwood, Public library, Portland, chairman; Ralph Munn, Public library, Seattle, and Mrs. H. E. Garber, Public library, Billings, Montana.

With a view of reporting to librarians the facts regarding subscription books offered for sale, as to their value to the libraries of the Pacific Northwest, reports have been made from time to time as the occasion has arisen. The work done heretofore, includes all books reviewed by the committee from 1907-1920. At this time a new series has started which will be issued by the State library, Olympia, Washington, to which application may be made for copies. The three works evaluated in this new bulletin are: The American educator, eight volumes, Ralph Durham Company, Chicago; the Book of history, eighteen volumes, Educational Book Company, and Bible stories, six volumes, King-Richardson, 1906.

The work of this committee, if done thoroly and sincerely, will be a very direct and able service to librarians who may follow its leading.

New Books List

Some recent biographies

- Barrus, C. John Burroughs, boy and man.
Cantacuzene, J. G., *princess*. My life here and there.
Cortissoz, R. Life of Whitelaw Reid.
Deschanel, P. Gambetta.
Drinkwater, J. Lincoln, the world emancipator.
Ellis, S. M. George Meredith.
Gibbons, H. A. Venizelos.
Hamilton, F. S., *lord*. Days before yesterday.
Harrow, B. Eminent chemists of our time.
Huneker, J. G. Steeplejack.

- Iswolsky, A. Recollections of a foreign minister.
Lauzanne, S. Great men and great days.
London, C. K. Book of Jack London.
Mirrors of Downing street.
Mott, L. F. Life of Ernest Renan.
Raymond, E. T. Life of A. J. Balfour.
Robinson, C. R. My brother Theodore Roosevelt.
Robinson, G. R. Simon Bolivar.
Strachey, L. Queen Victoria.
Tussaud, J. T. Romance of Madame Tussaud.
Villiers, F. His five decades of adventure.
Williams, B. Cecil Rhodes.
White, S. J., *count*. Memoirs.

Business books of 1921

- Benge, E. G. Standard practice in personnel work.
Blanchard, F. L. Essentials of advertising.
Chapman, J. C. Trade tests.
Cobey, J. W. Traffic field.
Douglas, A. W. Merchandising studies of the states.
Dunn, A. Scientific selling and advertising.
Eaves, L. Training for store service.
Frederick, J. G. Great game of business.
Haas, J. A. de. Business organization and administration.
Hall, W. Salesman's kindergarten.
Leigh, R. Human side of retail selling.
Miles, D. H. English in business.
Morris, J. V. Employee training.
Munson, E. L. Management of men.
O'Shea, P. F. Employees' magazines.
Parsons, F. A. Art appeal in display advertising.
Parsons, F. W. American business methods.
Rappold, O. S. Retail training service.
Raymond, C. H. Modern business writing.
Regan, J. M. Financing a business.
Secrist, H. Statistics in business.
Sills, W. C. Sales talks.

Anecdotes of the day's work may be used in news items, speeches, and printed matter. They are useful for arresting attention preparatory to an argument, and for illustrating statements. An anecdote should always be chosen for its point. It should usually illustrate a typical condition. It should not mention names nor be told in such a way as to make the participants easily recognized or feel that confidence has been violated. It should never make the reader seem ridiculous; even a child should not be laughed at. Furthermore, the library can not afford to let itself appear as a gathering place of the odd-minded.

Library Schools

Carnegie library of Atlanta

An interesting feature of the Library school work for the month of December was the giving of an intelligence test in connection with the Christmas examinations. The Otis Group intelligence scale-advanced examination was chosen and the test was conducted by Mr H. H. Bixler, an expert in mental testing employed by the Atlanta public schools. Some interesting conclusions can be drawn from the results of this test which have proved helpful in connection with the mid-year examinations.

The school began its second term on January 3.

SUSIE LEE CRUMLEY,
Principal.

Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh

The Library school has had several interesting lectures during January. On January 11, Miss Jessie Carson, director of library work in the devastated regions of France, and a graduate of the school, gave a delightful account of her work in France. This was illustrated by pictures of the remarkable work. On January 14, Miss Anna A. MacDonald, consulting librarian, Extension division of the State library, lectured to the students on Commission work in Pennsylvania.

Mrs William M. Anderson has been giving a short course of lectures on the organization of clubs. For many years, Mrs Anderson has been closely associated with Henry M. Roberts and is an authority on parliamentary law.

A course of five lectures on the administration of small libraries began on January 16. These lectures are being given by Miss Harriet McCarty, formerly librarian of the Sewickly public library and now librarian of the Homewood branch of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, and by Miss Inez Crandle of the Du Bois public library.

Miss Grace Aldrich, certificãt, '17, children's librarian, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, has resigned her position to become

children's librarian of the Public library, Madison, Wisconsin.

Miss Helen Martin, diploma, '16, is on leave of absence from her position in East Cleveland, Ohio, in order to study at Oxford university.

NINA C. BROTHERTON,
Principal.

Los Angeles public library

The class of '22 has elected the following officers: Katharine F. Ball, Santa Barbara, president; Edith Crandall, Montevideo, Minnesota, secretary-treasurer.

The school attended the meeting of the sixth district of the California library association at Santa Barbara, January 7. Miss Horton is president of the district, and Mrs Kingsley, one of the students from New Hampshire, spoke at the general session on the advantages of membership in library organizations.

The class finished Mr Reavis' comprehensive course in book-binding before Christmas.

In accordance with the recommendations of the School libraries section of the A. L. A. the students who elect the special school library course will supplement their technical work by lectures and problems on current educational theories. Some of the topics presented are: part-time education, visual education, psychology of reading, supervised study, project method, educational tests and measurements. This will insure acquaintance with pedagogical as well as library ideals and processes. The Pasadena and Los Angeles high school librarians will supervise the students' practice work in school libraries.

MARIAN HORTON,
Principal.

Pratt institute

On Tuesday morning, January 10, Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, librarian of the Municipal Reference branch of the New York public library and president of the New York Special Libraries association, gave the first of a short series of talks on special library problems. Miss Rankin presented the general

field of special libraries, then the particular problems of her own branch.

In the afternoon of the same day, Miss Irene C. Phillips, librarian of the Free public library at Nutley, N. J., gave a paper on the administrative problems of the small town library, followed by a delightfully informal discussion on various aspects of the subject.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE

New York public library

A course on bookselling, arranged by the Booksellers' League of New York, is being given in connection with the library school in January, February and March. The members of the Booksellers' League have for a long time felt the need of providing instruction for members of book-store staffs who come newly to their work, and in view of the common interest which exists at many points between the bookseller and the librarian, it was proposed to relate whatever course might be given to a library school.

Students at the library school are to have an opportunity in March and April to hear four lectures by S. K. Ratcliffe, New York representative of the *Manchester Guardian*, which are to be given under the auspices of the Staff association of the New York public library. Mr Ratcliffe will discuss The European horizon, England and Ireland, Men and events of the hour, and Current American events. Attendance at Mr Ratcliffe's lectures will be made a part of the senior course in current events.

The social hour on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 21, was devoted to the usual Christmas observance, of which the special feature this year was the presence of children of members of the staff of the New York public library and children of alumni of the library school. Carols were sung and gifts were prepared for needy children on the East side of New York.

On Wednesday, January 4, the school had the pleasure of listening to a reading by William Rose Benet, associate editor of the *Literary Review* of the *New York Evening Post*.

Miss Sutliff has returned to her duties after a period of illness in the autumn.

ERNEST J. REECE,
Principal.

New York state library school

For the past 15 years the anniversary of the establishment of the school, January 5, has been marked by the receipt of a message of greeting, encouragement and affection from its beloved first vice-director, Mrs Salome Cutler Fairchild. This year the anniversary day was greatly saddened because of her sudden death a few days earlier. She had been too ill to engage in active work since she left the school in 1905, but had been apparently in better health and spirits than usual for some months previous to her death.

In her memory an informal meeting of the faculty and students, the local alumni and older members of the State Library staff was held on the morning of January 5. Dr Wyer recalled the characteristics and abilities that had impressed him most in his acquaintance with her, mentioning her clearness and directness of thought, her thoroughness and deliberateness, her breadth of view and her zeal tempered with fine balance. He spoke impressively of her notable contributions to library development during her 17 years of service as instructor and as vice-director of the first library school which entitle her to a place among the pioneers of the modern library movement. He called special attention to her work in formulating the principles of book selection and evaluation and to her studies in American library history.

School was resumed on January 3, with the first of a series of seven lectures by Joseph L. Wheeler on "The community and the library." Mr Wheeler initiated this course last year and during the interval has perfected his lectures, added to his material, illustrated it with a fine collection of lantern slides that is entirely new, and revised his outlines and bibliography. The lectures were attended by both

classes, most of the faculty, several members of the State Library staff and of the local libraries and of the library committees of the two women's clubs.

In the following week, Margery C. Quigley, librarian of the Free public library of Endicott, N. Y., gave three lectures on the administration of the small library with emphasis on the circulation department which were closely related to Mr Wheeler's work.

Because of Miss Quigley's presence in Albany, a business meeting of the executive committee of the New York State library association was held in the State library on January 9. An informal tea in the afternoon gave the school an opportunity to meet the association president, Prof Ibbotson, librarian of Hamilton college; vice-president, John Adams Lowe, assistant librarian of the Brooklyn public library; the treasurer, Wharton Miller, librarian of Union college; as well as Miss Quigley who is the secretary.

Mary C. Richardson, librarian of the State normal school at Geneseo, also gave three talks in January in connection with the school libraries course. Her topics dealt with the administration of a normal school library; the training of teacher-librarians for the normal school; and the elementary school library including the teaching of books to the grades.

Mary Floyd Williams, '99, has just sent to the school for the alumni collection two works of first importance in California history upon which she has been working steadily for nearly 10 years. In one volume of nearly 1000 pages, she has edited the Papers of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851. In another volume of over 500 pages on the history of the Vigilance Committee, she has attempted to interpret the significance of the Committee and its work. The result is an interesting study in "social control on the California frontier in the days of the gold rush." These books, which have been published by the University of California, reflect in every detail and especially in the rich

and well annotated bibliography not merely the trained historical student who has produced them but the trained librarian and bibliographer.

EDNA M. SANDERSON,
Vice-director.

Riverside school

The winter session of the Riverside Library service school began on January 9. More than 30 students are attending.

Miss Margaret Guthrie, Riverside, '18, librarian, Union high school, Orange, was married to William Franklin Scott, November 14.

Miss Ruth Ellis, Riverside, '21, has been appointed assistant in the Public library, Santa Ana.

Miss Robert Ingrum, Riverside, '14, later assistant in the Visalia public library and Stanislaus County free library, and during the past few months on the staff of the Riverside public library, has been appointed assistant in the Public library, Orange.

Mrs Mabel Faulkner, after a leave of absence of four months in the Hawaiian Islands, returned to her duties in the Riverside public library January 3.

LILLIAN L. DICKSON,
Acting librarian.

Simmons college

Miss Donnelly, on leave of absence at present, will return the last of March for the third term. The schedule for the second term includes library subjects only, among them the course in library accounts, taught by a member of the faculty of the secretarial school of the college.

Two special lecturers have addressed the combined group of seniors and college graduates: Miss E. Kathleen Jones, of the Massachusetts library commission, who spoke very interestingly of Hospital libraries, and Miss Amy E. Schwamb, who discussed Society publications. Miss Schwamb is now the cataloger of the College library, but was for two years an assistant librarian at the American academy of arts and sciences, a library rich in periodical and society material.

Visits have been made to the public libraries of Brookline and Somerville, and the practical work in the children's rooms of the Boston public library and

in the Social Service library and the College library has been started.

The Brown university psychological examinations were given on January 11 to all the freshmen in the college, and to some other special groups, the library school seniors and college graduates being among the latter. The library school now has had the mental test for each of the four classes in college except the present juniors who probably will be given the test next year.

HARRIET E. HOWE,
Acting-director.

University of Washington

The winter quarter opened January 5, with no changes in the library school.

Mary Lee Hall, '20, has resigned from the Seattle public library and has accepted a position as assistant in the Public library, Everett, Wash.

Myrtle Margaret Fuller, '20, was married November 11, 1921 to Leland A. Mentzer. Mr and Mrs Mentzer will make their home in Medford, Ore.

Mrs Kate Dallam Gregory, '13, has resigned her position in the cataloging department of the Library Association of Portland, Ore.

Elizabeth Henry, '18, has been appointed assistant in the reference department of the Public library, Seattle, Wash., following her return from a year's study and work in the New York public library school and system.

Mrs Florence Gandolfo Davis, '15, has resigned her position in the circulation department of the Seattle public library.

W. E. HENRY,
Director.

Western Reserve University

The recent completion of an up to date alumni register has shown two interesting facts in regard to our graduates: that as a group, they are subject during the earlier years of their experience, to rather frequent changes of positions; secondly, that there is an encouraging and steady increase in salaries, especially in connection with the executive positions. Another valuable type of information which comes back to us with the return of the alumni cards is that gained from the letters so often accompanying them, describ-

ing work and conditions in many parts of the country.

The students in the class in Library administration who have been discussing the published material on certification of librarians, had the satisfaction of hearing a full report of the mid-winter meeting discussion from Mr Root on January 6. This question so closely connected with general professional advancement and with their own personal interest, has received considerable attention.

Celia F. Frost, '13, is temporarily with the book firm of Frederick and Nelson's, Seattle.

Alice M. Curtis, '16, now with the Book Lovers' Library, Perth, Western Australia, writes of the fact that the output of the strictly American press has not gained a wide circle of readers there.

William McC. McKee, '17, has been appointed curator of prints at the Chicago Art Institute.

Annie L. Wilson, '21, is now an assistant in the catalog department, Fresno County free library, Fresno, Calif.

THIRZA E. GRANT,
Acting-director.

Lectures for staff in Boston public library

The Public library of the city of Boston announces two lecture courses for the library assistants to be given on Thursday mornings from January 5 to April 20, in the staff room of the Central library.

Course No. 1 is to include informal talks to Junior assistants. The heads of departments and librarians of branches are especially requested by the librarian to encourage employees under their charge to take the course and to attend all or part of the lectures. The course is not one altogether of instruction, is not obligatory and no registration is necessary.

Course No. 2 will consist of 20 lectures covering an outline of English literature to be given by Prof Robert E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This course is to be part of the work of the Division of University Extension, given at the request of the Boston public library, with a view to the needs of the library assistants, but it is open to everybody.

Department of School Libraries

Training the Student in the Use of the Library*

Ruth Ely, Normal school, Duluth, Minn.

It is an interesting fact that few additions have been made to any course of study in our modern schools without their having to vault over this hackneyed, age-old barrier "lack of time." Subjects come—but no subjects go, additions are made to the course of study, but none are dropped until the natural inference is that the curriculum is after all quite elastic, and that with a bit of crowding, like the ancient omnibus, there is always found room for one more. Indeed one wonders if this age-old barrier "lack of time" is not, after all, simply a phrase used to conceal the real truth which is lack of sufficient enthusiasm, just as it surely means this in the private lives of us all on such occasions as when we deplore lack of time to read the classics, or to sew for the poor. Indeed among schoolmen there is no doubt a form of conservatism known as "stub-born community loyalty to traditional subjects" which many times masquerades itself in the guise of this "lack of time." Now it is interesting to note that in both reports of the National Council on economy of time in education, great stress is laid upon the value of improved methods of study as a means of achieving this economy, and yet library training, which is the very means towards this end, is rejected on the score of lack of time in the school day. It recalls to mind the conservatism manifested by those who refuse to adopt labor-saving devices on the plea that they haven't time to learn to use them! No, the librarian has a splendid case when she argues the value of library training, and I am inclined to believe that the reason it has failed to become a required subject in our courses of study is, mainly, because its

advocates have not used its "talking points" ardently and persistently enough. We believe in it thoroly, but we do not talk it enough nor wax enthusiastic enough over it so that others may catch our contagion. I fear we are too like the little lady who, overtaken by financial reverses, decided to put aside her pride and sell bread on the streets. She baked the bread and started out with her basket, but here her courage failed her and she went down back streets calling in a soft weak little voice, "Bread for sale," "bread for sale," and then under her breath she murmured, "Goodness, I hope no one hears me."

No, to convince the public that what we have will "fill a long felt want" we must make it the ruling passion of our lives, and talk it day and night, in season and out, and in a voice that can be heard unmistakably, until by continuous articulation we literally conquer the fort of conservatism with our verbal artillery. This is the true method of commercial advertising as each and every one of us can attest by his experience with book-agents. Yes, the only way to win is to keep everlastingly on the job with one's arguments and never to grow weary or to lose faith. Parenthetically, I often wonder how many subjects owe their place in the curriculum to the dogged persistence of their advocates who talked administrative heads into such weariness that they yielded through sheer exhaustion. Of course such subjects have since justified their place in the course of study, but so indeed would library methods.

To refer once more to commercial advertising, I remember a slogan which a soap manufacturer once used which seemed to me a most telling point, and is one which we librarians might think about with profit in this propaganda of ours. The phrase was this, "We are advertised by our lov-

*Read before Minnesota library association, St. Paul, November 1, 1921.

ing friends." Every merchant knows that his most substantial advertisement is the public itself, and we in the educational field can find our co-workers in the teachers. If we can but get one teacher to let us introduce library methods into her school room it will not be long before each and every one of her pupils will be a potential booster for library training because of the added skill and greater efficiency the training has brought him. John Wanamaker once said with reference to increasing church memberships, "Convert a man and you convert one person, but convert a boy and you convert a multiplication table." This is certainly true in this question of library training for once we get it into use among a group of boys and girls its success is well established.

And now, just a word about some of the difficulties that beset us from within while we strive to put thru this program of enthusiasm. I know full well the inroads that the daily routine makes upon our library ideals and how the shrill insistence of immediate demands pulls us down from our exalted heights. Perhaps, indeed, I might cite with profit, one of my own experiences in this regard. It was on a Monday morning that I came to my work with a breastplate of high resolutions. I had heard a sermon the day before and from it I had culled a quotation which I determined to adopt as my guiding star. The quotation was that well known one from Emerson, "Recognize your worth and keep little things under your feet." For my own purpose I let the word "worth" mean my worth as a teacher, and for the "little things" I put down all the routine work that goes to make up one's library day. Well, for about ten days I kept the motto constantly on my lips; I rushed thru the necessary routine with all the despatch possible, and whatever clerical work I could, I shelved. New books that came I put away in a closet, and when the shelves in that closet became filled I

put the books on the floor. One day in great haste I happened to go to this closet to get a pamphlet box which was hidden back in behind this pile of books, and as I reached in for it the books fell over on my feet. Then it was that my motto came to me with a new interpretation and I laughingly repeated it thus; "Recognize your worth" and the little things will be kept—not under your feet but, literally under foot. And so do we all have such defeats for we can not hope to always remain on this high plane working out our library ideals any more than we can hope to forever live in moments of spiritual exaltation. Routine "gets us" at times, but the important thing is that it shall not *hold* and keep us, bound, but that we shall continually have our ideals before us and climb back to them every time we have to make a concession and come down from our heights. I was absolutely undaunted by this experience of mine, and day after day I cling to my highest ideal of a librarian in spite of all the cumbersome detail of the day's work, and now every night as I lock my library door my question is not "How many students have I served with books?" but rather "How many students have I taught to use books?"

Discussion of School Libraries

The Library section of the Michigan State teachers' association held its annual meeting at the Scripps branch library with Miss Clara Mast of Grand Rapids as chairman.

The administration of small school libraries was discussed by Miss Preston of Ionia. Miss Pritchard of Detroit teachers' college told of the training they are giving rural teachers in the use of books in that college. She also told of the Elementary Platoon schools of Detroit where they have a library room in each building in charge of a library teacher. Each child above the second grade has two library periods a week. There is no formal in-

struction given but the aim is to have the children acquire a love for reading. A development of library consciousness, or a sense of the need of books was the suggestion of Miss Thomas of Ann Arbor. She said the state should train all teachers in the use of books and create in them a need for books and then they would demand libraries for their schools.

The following resolution was presented by Mr Certain of Cass technical high school, Detroit, and adopted:

Resolved that: A committee be appointed by the Library section of the M. S. T. A. to make a report at its next meeting, recommending to the Teacher training institutions of Michigan, a minimum amount of instruction in library use and methods to be required towards the teacher certificate.

Mr Certain and the new chairman of the section, Miss Nina Preston, were empowered to act as such committee.

The needs of the small school library was discussed from all points of view, and various solutions of their problems suggested.

Mr Ranck of Grand Rapids concluded the program with a very illuminating talk on County libraries, illustrated with lantern slides.

Miss Edith Thomas, U. of M., Ann Arbor, was elected secretary for 1922.

EDITH A. KING,
Secretary.

Teachers and Librarians

A group of teachers, both men and women, has been organized called The Omaha School Forum, having in its membership 95 per cent of the teachers of Omaha.

They are having a series of lecture lessons this year in a library class on the topic, "The teacher and the book." The instructors are Miss Anna V. Jennings, librarian of the Nebraska normal school and the State teachers' college, and Miss Zora I. Shields, librarian of the Central high school, Omaha. For many years, the Omaha public library has maintained class room libraries, some of which have been in charge of librarians from the

main library. The library class among the teachers has been established to increase their knowledge of library work, particularly for those who have classroom libraries. The work is not technical but aims to promote a knowledge of children's books and a love of reading.

Last year the School Forum invited Miss May Massee to speak on the subject of children's libraries. This class is the result of Miss Massee's talk.

There has been a wonderful increase in appreciation of libraries developed in this way. The class meets on Saturday morning for two hours, alternating between the high school libraries and the Main library.

EDITH TOBITT.

In only a few cases have the salaries for teachers advanced to levels which would insure the permanent supply of mature and well trained teachers.

The great majority of American communities must face squarely and frankly the problem of still further increasing the salaries of their educational workers. This will require recognition of the primary importance of education. It may require a new emphasis on values. It will require careful study and reorganization of methods of revenue-raising. It will require state aid and federal aid, but it must be done. Democracy in its great hour of trial cannot afford to undermine the source of its strength and security—the school. It cannot afford not to pay salaries that will insure to every child in the nation a competent and well-trained teacher.—*Journal of the N. E. A.*

A librarian, entering a crowded street car not long ago, was offered a seat by a youthful high schooler. She graciously and, as she believed, gracefully declined the offer. The young high school girl suffered in silence as long as she could, then burst out impetuously, "Oh, please take this seat! It don't seem right to keep seats from you working people."

News from the Field

East

Annie Craigie, Simmons '16, has joined the cataloging staff of the Radcliffe College library.

Mildred W. Page, Simmons '14, has been appointed first assistant in the Public library, Leominster, Mass.

Ruth Shattuck, Simmons '10, has accepted the position of librarian at the State normal school, Danbury, Conn.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Mildred E. Davis, Pratt '10, to Professor Everett Skillings of Middlebury, Vermont.

Elizabeth deW. Root, B. L. S., N. Y. S., '20, has joined the staff of Hartford Theological Seminary library, Hartford, Conn., as assistant librarian.

By the will of the late Congressman Frank D. Currier, the town of Canaan, New Hampshire, has received \$25,000 for the construction of a Currier memorial library.

Mildred E. Davis, assistant librarian of the Public library, Utica, N. Y., was married on December 22 to Everett Skillings, professor of English at Middlebury college, Middlebury, Vermont.

Ruth Abigail McDuffee, Simmons '20, died December 10, 1921, at her home in Dover, N. H. Miss McDuffee had been in the Public library, Somerville, Mass., for some time before her last illness.

The Public library of Farmington, Connecticut, offered to give two cash prizes to the children who use the library, one for the best essay or story, and the other for the best list of books on the subject, "Twenty books I would want most if cast on a desert island." The offer was confined to the Grammar school children.

A large number of lists, surprisingly good, and several quite original stories were handed in.

A dinner tendered by a large circle of friends of Miss J. Maud Campbell was enjoyed in Boston on the evening

of December 27. Universal regret was expressed over the departure of Miss Campbell from her field of labor for the past seven years, followed by heartfelt good wishes for her success in her new field at Lynchburg, Va.

Mr Harold Dougherty acted as toastmaster. Words expressing high appreciation of Miss Campbell and her work were spoken by Mr Coolidge, Miss Loring, Mr Belden, Mr Bolton, Miss E. Kathleen Jones, and others. Original verses, toasts, choruses and expressions of genuine feeling filled the hours of the evening.

Miss Campbell expressed her appreciation in her usual charming fashion and closed by presenting to the Massachusetts library club an insurance policy on her life amounting to \$500.

Central Atlantic

Marion S. Rust, Simmons '20, has accepted a position as cataloger at the College of the City of New York.

Ethel Wigmore, Simmons '17, has returned from China and is spending the winter in the Adirondacks.

Katherine Tappert, Pratt '10, has accepted the position of custodian of the reading room in the Pratt Institute free library.

The New York public library *Bulletin* contains a very interesting and informative article on Aquatint, "an art much used, but seldom discussed."

Ellen McBryde Brown, N. Y. P. L. '16-17, is editorial assistant for Frank G. Carpenter, 1816 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Isabel L. Towner, N. Y. S., '07-08, has been made reference librarian of the library of The Common Service Committee, 370 Seventh Ave., New York City.

Rae Stockham, B. L. S., N. Y. S., '21, who has been at the Tremont branch of the New York public library for a few months has been transferred to the Seward Park branch to take charge of the reference work.

Mary Raymond, Simmons '17, after a year spent in research work in Europe, has left the Hispanic society and is now a cataloger at the United Engineering Societies library in New York City.

The Public library of Syracuse, New York, has received a bequest of \$5000 thru the will of the late Mrs Cornelia S. Bigelow. The income from the money is to be used for the purchase of scientific books.

The New York state library has received from the Italian ambassador, Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, a bust of Dante, which has been placed at the entrance to the main reading room. Dr James I. Wyer, director of the state library, accepted the Dante bust on behalf of the state.

The Special Libraries association has appointed an employment committee thru which it will offer its services in bringing institutions and special librarians into communication with each other. Miss Estelle Liebmann of the Ronald Press Company is the chairman of the committee.

The New York Public library staff association reports thru *The Page* that the membership in the new book club is steadily increasing and has been extended to all members of the staff. The collection is chosen from titles suggested by the staff of the library and is limited only, for the most part, by the question of wise expenditure.

A committee of 15, of which Miss Frank is the chairman, is receiving suggestions for the improvement of the service of the library. These suggestions are compiled and a digest will be submitted to the trustees for approval.

The biennial report of the Maryland public library commission is interesting in the story of accomplishments in the state during the past years.

Public libraries have been opened in Annapolis, Hyattsville, Ocean City and Gaithersburg. Two libraries,

Laurel and Denton, have been revived, after having been closed for a number of years.

The number of traveling libraries sent out from the office has greatly increased; the number sent out in October, 1921, was exactly double the number sent out in October, 1920.

It has been possible to add to and greatly improve the collections for the traveling libraries, as the book appropriation last year was three times that of the previous year.

The report of the Public library of Brooklyn submitted by the chief librarian, Frank P. Hill, lists and evaluates the outstanding events of his 20 years of service in the institution.

In addition to the chief librarian, it is stated that there are 24 employees who were with the library in 1901 or came to it that year.

The city appropriation in 1901 was \$99,900 and in 1921, \$709,679 (\$15,000 salaries returned); the income for 1901 was \$5,093 and for 1921, \$87,909; the number of branches, etc., in 1901 was 16 and in 1921, 31; the employees in 1901 were 105 and in 1921, 401; the volumes in the library in 1901 were 144,954 and in 1921, 956,051; spent for books in 1901, \$22,321 and in 1921, \$123,386; the average cost in 1901, per volume was .74 and in 1921, 1.56; expense per volume circulated in 1901 was .111 and in 1921, .134; the circulation in 1901 was 944,128 and in 1921, 6,072,707.

Twenty Carnegie branches have been opened under Mr Hill's administration. The report sets out the various steps for the 20 years towards the erection of a central building with the result as stated, "one four walls and temporary roof of the Flatbush avenue wing," with the authority obtained December 21, 1921, to prepare a bill and present it to the legislative authorities for the issuance of bonds to complete the central building.

There are now 57 vacancies in the staff as against 87 in January, 1921. The appropriation for 1922 is \$674,184,

which is \$35,494 less than for 1921, and is a totally inadequate amount to meet the different requirements of the different sections of the city.

Central

Isabella Starbuck, Simmons '18, has joined the editorial staff of *The Booklist*, in Chicago.

Mamie R. Martin, N. Y. S., '13-14, resigned as librarian of the Public library of Clinton, Ind., to join the staff of the State Teachers College library at St. Cloud, Minn., as cataloger.

Lilian Sabin, University of Wisconsin, and Pratt '18, formerly county librarian at Libby, Montana, has become field organizer for the Hennepin County system with headquarters at Minneapolis.

A building in a town in Minnesota which had been used for 70 years as a jail has stood empty for the past two years. The plan of using it for a public library building is gaining favor in the community.

Miss Georgia G. McAfee, head of the extension department of the Public library of Evansville, Indiana, has been granted a leave of absence to attend the Carnegie library school at Pittsburgh. She will leave in February.

Jessie L. Arms, B.L.S., Ill. '11, began her duties as classifier at the University of Minnesota library, in January. Miss Arms was connected with the catalog department of the University of Iowa library since 1911. For seven years she was head of the department.

The Public library of Grand Rapids, Michigan, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the library on Thursday, January 12.

The afternoon meeting was devoted to historical and reminiscent speeches briefly reviewing the development of the library in the past 50 years. The evening meeting was addressed by Dr John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education.

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arrangements have been made to have displayed in the children's room at the Public library a series of exhibits of pictures by Indiana artists. These exhibits are to appear thru the months of December, January and February and will give especial prominence to Indianapolis artists. The exhibits are to form a traveling collection thru the public schools for use in the art education work. One large picture by William Forsyth, is to be sold to the highest bidder, the proceeds to go to the Riley Children's Hospital fund.

The Milwaukee public library during 1921 added 58,575v., an increase in additions of 85 per cent over those for 1920. The net total of volumes in the library at the end of 1921 was 456,750. The increase in circulation for 1921 over that of 1920 was 22 per cent; the total circulation for 1921 was 2,199,359v.; 1,133,352v. were circulated by the branch libraries, 300,918v. by the city schools and 207,084v. by the county branches outside of the city. The Milwaukee system has 11 city branches with permanent collections and 75 branches in the county, outside of the city, whose collections are changed from time to time.

Herbert S. Hirshberg, librarian of the Public library, Toledo, Ohio, since 1914, has been appointed State librarian of Ohio, and will begin his new work in March.

Under the new Ohio law the State librarian directs the State library, the traveling libraries, the library organization and the legislative reference divisions.

During Mr Hirshberg's administration the Toledo branch library system consisting of five branches in Carnegie buildings, one branch in a school building, and one in a community house, has been created. The circulation of books has increased from 370,000v. in 1914 to over 1,100,000v. in 1921, the registration from 25,000 in 1914 to over 70,000 in 1921, and the city appropriation from \$30,000 in 1914 to \$132,000 in 1922. Mr Hirshberg's successor has not yet been named.

According to a Cincinnati newspaper report, the Public library of that city reached a circulation, last year of more than 2,000,000 books which record surpasses that of Chicago, New York and Brooklyn.

The same report states that the employees of the library were reappointed at the salaries paid last year. An amendment was made by the Library Board to the Constitution governing their proceedings, which provides that the appointment of employees is not to be in the nature of a contract that will necessitate their being retained contrary to the wishes of the Board.

The report of the Des Moines public library has been issued by Miss Grace D. Rose.

Number of books loaned during the year, 358,571, a gain of 28,063; new borrowers, 8,205; total number, 34,481, or 27 per cent of the population. This does not include children who borrow books from the grade libraries in the schools. The book collection received 11,726 additions with a net increase of 6,527. Total number of volumes, 119,821. Receipts, \$54,418; expenditures include: books, \$13,602; library service, \$25,103; janitor service, \$4,171; total expenditures, \$59,452, leaving a deficit of \$5,033.

The year was one of intensive work at the Main library as it was necessary to close most of the library stations for lack of funds. The school department was reorganized and grade libraries placed in every room of 30 schools, which compensated in some degree for the closing of school deposit stations.

There is promise for the future in the larger appropriation voted by the city council for the coming year. Des Moines covers an area of 56 square miles and has need of new branches and stations. At present there are two branches and four deposit stations.

The report of the Public library commission of Indiana for 1921 records 282 visits made by members of the commission staff to 185 public libraries, seven school and institutional libraries; the incorporation of library service in five new towns; the reorganiza-

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tion of one library board under the library act of 1901; seven new townships taking advantage of the act of 1911; six public libraries and two high school libraries, book collections organized. There were 15 district meetings of the Indiana library association planned for and attended by the commission staff. Thirty-nine students were instructed in the summer school. There were 497 requests thru 213 associations, 30,235 volumes were circulated and 71 new stations served by the traveling library department.

An important subject of discussion was the progress and retrogression of the various libraries over the state.

A sum of \$21,250 annually was provided for the two coming years. Work in schools and institutions has been enlarged and definite plans were laid down for the development of this part of the commission's work.

Five new Carnegie buildings were dedicated during the year and three other buildings are in the course of erection. These are the last of the before-the-war donations. One offer was allowed to lapse because it was not large enough, under changed conditions. There has been both progress and retrogression in county library work, notably the latter at Noblesville, Hamilton county. Elkhart, Rochester and Fort Wayne have all procured book wagons for county library service. Attention is called to the need for strong library stations which will do effective work as the book wagons do not take the place of these in rural service.

Ruth Stevens, formerly assistant at the Public library, Peru, Ind., S. school, '21, was made office assistant of the commission, September 1.

South

Mrs. Priscilla P. Burd, formerly in library service in Iowa and later in Library war service, has joined the staff of the Public library of Kansas City.

Georgie H. Faison, Pratt '20, formerly at Yale University library, has been made librarian of the Randolph-Macon woman's college, Lynchburg, Va.

Ethie Garrett, Simmons '22, was married in Cambridge, Mass., December 27, 1921, to Frank R. Heine. Mr and Mrs Heine will make their home in Greensboro, N. C.

Olive Mayes, Pratt '13, librarian of the United States Public Health Service hospital in Philadelphia, has been appointed librarian of Goodwyn institute, Memphis, Tennessee.

Delia W. Nicholson, N. Y. P. L., '16-17 and '19-20, has been appointed assistant in the catalog department at the Public library, Kansas City, Mo.

The January number of the St. Louis public library *Bulletin* contains a list of lectures and recitals to be given in that city, open to the public, between January 8 and February 14. The time, place and prices in connection with the events are also given.

Anne Allston Porcher, Drexel '10, formerly assistant librarian of Clemson college, South Carolina, has been appointed librarian of the Charleston museum. Miss Porcher will give especial attention to the development of the children's room of the museum which is soon to be opened.

At the conference of the American historical society held in Jefferson Memorial Hall, St. Louis, December 29, George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut, presided. Victor H. Paltz, chief of the Division of American history and keeper of manuscripts in the New York public library, was elected president for 1922.

The report of the Carnegie library of Atlanta for 1921 shows a circulation of 440,496v. This with the work of the reference department, story hour attendance and reading room attendance, gives a recorded use of the library of 536,465. Active card holders number 41,139. The increased appropriation for the year 1920, for books and staff was followed by an increase of 30 per cent in the record of service to the public.

The new branch library for colored people opened in July is rapidly becoming a community center, something like 12 organizations holding

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their meetings regularly in the assembly room. A number of deposits have been placed in schools and in concentrated centers distant from the library. There is still great need for branch libraries in various parts of the city.

A special call is made for new and larger quarters for the Uncle Remus branch which has outgrown its quarters furnished by the Uncle Remus Memorial association in the "Wren's Nest."

The library of the University of Texas has acquired another famous collection containing rare and valuable manuscripts. This time the collection comes from Mexico and is the famous library of the late Gen Garcia of the city of Mexico. It contains many collections of rare manuscripts as well as printed volumes.

In the lot is the original diary of Gen Santa Anna, commander in the American war with Mexico. It is comprised of 186 pages of heavy paper, beautifully written and in a good state of preservation despite its age of 75 years. Included in the volume are several printed notices and forms in Spanish which had to do with his various campaigns. The volume is valuable, not only as historical memoirs, but for the personal interest it contains.

Another special item in the library is a bull of Gregory XV, issued in 1621. Gen Garcia considered this one of his most prized possessions. Other special things are the correspondence of Maximilian and books of genealogy.

The printed works number 14,346. Among these are many items of which there is no duplicate known to exist, as the first copy from Puebla; the first book published in America; volume two of the History of Mexico by Navarro; files of the *El Imparcial*, the most noted newspaper in Mexico, complete from 1896 to 1914. There are several thousand manuscripts, most of which have never been published.

The material in the library is in a splendid state of preservation, altho it was housed in refrigerator rooms and buried underneath years of dust.

The task of organizing the material will probably take two years. The collections will be placed behind steel gates, in a room on the ground floor, where they will be accessible only to students who are specializing in history or Spanish.

West

Margaret G. Heimer, Simmons '16, announces her marriage to M. Henry Shaughnessy of Missoula, Mont. Mrs. Shaughnessy is cataloger at the University of Montana and will continue her work for the present.

The annual report of the Public library of Watertown, South Dakota, records a circulation of 51,936, with a registration of 4379. The report is printed on a pocket-size leaflet containing interesting data which ought to go far towards introducing the library to new users.

The slogan for the library is "A book to each person in Watertown."

Pacific Coast

Ruth L. Brown, B. L. S., N. Y. S., '16, has been appointed assistant in the reference department of the Library association of Portland, Ore.

Mrs. Winifred Washburn Britton, N. Y. P. L. '16-17, for 10 years an assistant in the Seattle public library, has resigned and will move to Los Angeles.

Clara Van Sant, N. Y. S., '18, resigned the librarianship of the Public library of Medford, Ore., in December and is temporarily on the staff of the Oregon state library.

Mary E. Hyde, N. Y. S., '02-03, will spend January and February in Riverside, Cal., where she will be one of the teachers in the Riverside Public Library service school.

Marjorie A. Harrington, B. L. S., N. Y. S., '20, resigned her position as cataloger in the Public library at East Cleveland to take up similar work in Ventura County free library, California.

The report of the Public library of Tacoma records a total circulation of

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580,000v., with a registration of 37,000. The income for the library will be practically the same as last year altho the business of the library has increased 15 per cent. The salary schedule at the library will not be altered. The library will close at 9 p. m. instead of 9:45 p. m. as heretofore.

Instead of paying for the holiday work at a higher rate, time off during the week will be granted for such services. The non-resident fee has been raised from \$1 to \$2. The circulation department will limit the patrons to eight books and two magazines on one card.

A number of needed repairs will be made during the year.

Canada

Earl W. Browning, N. Y. S., '15-16, has resigned as librarian of the Public library of Jackson, Mich., to accept the librarianship of the Public library of Hamilton, Ontario.

Foreign

The report of the Public library of South Australia, Adelaide, records a satisfactory record in the face of extraordinarily difficult circumstances.

The library has entirely outgrown the size of its quarters and is also cramped for funds. It contains 110,627v. in the main library, the total in all the departments reaching 114,753. The additions during the year are 2941v. The increased use of the library over last year amounts to almost 20,000.

H. Rutherford Purnell is the librarian.

The annual report of the Public library of Leeds, England, records the total number of volumes, 352,899. The number of volumes used was 1,551,071. Of these, 94,630 were from the reference libraries, 948,633 were from the branch libraries and 140,413 were from the juvenile reading rooms. The commercial and technical department has outgrown its quarters. The central lending department has introduced the Safeguarded Open Access system instead of the closed shelves which they have had up to this

time. The increased circulation is largely due to this.

Half-hour talks were attended by 3639 children. The subjects dealt with included: The Pilgrim fathers, Animals in history, Spenser's Faerie queen, Tales from Malory, Buried cities, Robin Hood, Easter customs and legends and Fairies in far-off lands.

A course of public lectures to recount the resources of the libraries was held in the branches with great success and at the close, requests were made for a continuance of this work. Among the lectures were: Down in a coal pit, In Leed's lanes, Folk-lore and humour of Yorkshire, Rivers—from birth to old age, Songs of birds, Study of economics, Barrie's plays and The shaping of the coast of England.

Fifty books were withdrawn from stock to assist in restoring the University of Louvain library. The Leeds library celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its opening on October 1.

At the recent convention of the American Legion in Kansas City, the Public library, in coöperation with publishers of many daily newspapers from all over the country, attempted to provide "news from home." The service was very much appreciated.

Library-made bulletins were placed at the various meeting places and hotels. Two daily newspapers printed reproductions.

At the close of the session, all papers were sent to the convention, where they were distributed to be read on the way home.

According to the *Publishers' Weekly*, during 1920 alone, there were 5101 new titles published in English.

For Sale—Children's book puzzles for newspaper library columns, 10c each. Address Clara Louise Kessler, Withers library, Bloomington, Illinois.